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City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

MADE TO

THE CITY COUNCIL.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED BY ALLEN AND FARNHAM.
1861.

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CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, January 9, 1861.

ORDERED, That fifteen hundred copies of the MAYOR'S ADDRESS, two hundred thereof to be separately bound, together with the ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, made to the last City Council, and the accompanying documents, and the other Reports heretofore included in the annual volume of City Documents, be printed, under direction of the City Clerk, for general distribution.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

Attest: JAMES M. CHASE, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, January 16, 1861.

Concurred.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

ADDRESS

OF

HON. JAMES D. GREEN,

MAYOR.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

In assuming the duties of the office to which I have now been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, for the fifth time, it is accordant with my own feelings, as well as appropriate in itself, to express my grateful acknowledgments for this unsolicited renewal of confidence and for the approval which it seems to imply of my administration. In reviewing the year that is passed, there are many things which may reasonably afford me satisfaction, while there are others which have fallen short of a realization of my hopes, and, in some instances, of my confident anticipations.

Entering on my public duties a year ago under circumstances peculiar and not a little extraordinary, — under circumstances which seemed to render doubtful that support which the incumbent of the office so much needs to insure success in his efforts, — that some inconvenience, if not embarrassment, should have been felt in carrying on the government, is nothing more than might reasonably have been expected.

I am happy to say, however, that, by a straight-forward, sincere, and impartial proceeding in administering the affairs of the City, the inconvenience or embarrassment, alluded to, gradually gave way, — good-will and confidence seemed to be conciliated, — and mutual respect accorded to honest differences of opinion.

Some changes, where I thought them needed, I had hoped

to effect; some defects to remedy; and system to introduce in some departments where it seemed to be wanting. My success, in these respects, has fallen short of my endeavor. I purpose now, Gentlemen, to renew some recommendations, which I hope may meet your approval, as the experience of the year has only confirmed my conviction of their necessity.

I will first speak of the Finances of the City. We cannot over-estimate the importance, to the growth and prosperity of our City, of keeping our finances in a sound condition, — in such a condition, that is to say, as that the means, necessary to meet the wants of the several departments of the government, can be raised, from year to year, without levying a tax which shall be felt burdensome by the people.

It affords me special gratification to say that I regard our financial condition as improving. The Report of the Committee on Finance, with the accompanying documents, which will be printed and distributed for general use, will give the details of expenditure in every department, and the sources from which the means to meet the expenditure were derived.

Commencing the year with a treasury well-nigh exhausted, and with heavy contracts on hand for labor, — compelled to hire money, to the amount of some $20,000 in the very first month, to pay current expenses, — called upon to purchase land and erect a large and costly school-house in the third ward, — and obliged to undertake the rebuilding of the Prison Point Bridge, — a work which had been too long postponed, — we could not avoid the necessity of placing the rate of taxation higher than was anticipated, namely, at $9 upon $1,000. I am happy to say that the estimate of ways and means, made at the beginning of the year, was more than realized; — the tax of nearly $200,000 was paid with more than usual promptitude and cheerfulness, insomuch that a balance of less than one tenth remains uncollected; — the large demands on the treasury were all promptly met; — the City Debt has been reduced $7,500; — and a balance is reported on hand by the Treasurer of more than $30,000. It must, however, in justice be stated that, had the County tax, payable on the last day of December, been paid in anticipation in November as was done in the preceding year, and had a temporary loan been called for, as was expected, the same being over-due, the balance

remaining in the treasury would have been reduced to about $6,000; — which, however, under the circumstances stated before, could not have been regarded as unsatisfactory.

The Debt of the City, Dec. 1, 1859, consisting of notes to sundry institutions and individuals, constituting what is called the Permanent Debt, was $187,092. This has been reduced the past year, by payment of the notes to E. Kendall, $7,500, so that the Debt now stands at $179,592. Adding to this the Bonds of the City loaned to the Cambridge Water Works, $50,000, we have an existing Debt of $229,592. As available assets toward offsetting the Debt we have notes of individuals adequately secured, and the bond of the Cambridge Water Works, amounting to $55,752.31, which, being deducted, would leave a balance, as the real amount of the Debt, of $173,839.69.

I deem it important that provision should be made for the gradual reduction and final extinction of the City Debt. The interest we are obliged to pay is no small item in our schedule of expenditures, and, making, as it does, with interest on our temporary loans, a constantly recurring draft upon the treasury of more than $1,000 per month, tends to cripple our resources for most important interests of the City.

In this connection I take the liberty, Gentlemen, to ask your attention to a few suggestions regarding the Bridge Fund. This, as you are aware, is a fund of $100,000, paid over to the City of Cambridge, pursuant to an Act of the Legislature, in 1857, by the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, upon the surrender of the West Boston and Canal Bridges to the City. This fund is by law declared to be "the sole and absolute property of the City." The management and control of it "shall be exercised by the City Council of the City of Cambridge." An Ordinance of the City provides that "it shall be set apart exclusively for the support and maintenance of these two Bridges," and that "the Mayor, City Treasurer, and Auditor of Accounts, for the time being, shall be Commissioners of said fund, and shall have the care and management of all the moneys, funds, and securities belonging to said Bridge Fund."

Here, then, is a pecuniary trust, of very great magnitude and responsibility, confided to three persons, who are chosen from

year to year to the offices they hold, liable to be changed at any election, under no bonds for the faithful execution of the trust, exposed, as all who are not infallible must be, to make mistakes, even with the most upright intentions, or to be deceived in regard to the security offered for loans, or to be over-persuaded by the importunity of friends to grant accommodations which their unbiased judgment would not approve. I can speak with less restraint upon this point, being myself one of the Commissioners having the management of this large fund. I am free to declare that I should prefer to be exempted from the responsibility. I make no pretension to a judgment unerring of the solvency of individuals who may solicit loans, or of the sufficiency of the securities that may be offered to obtain them; — nor would I claim to be proof against temptation under all circumstances, — for I know not the man who is warranted to feel sure of his integrity when he cannot foresee the severity of the test or the necessities of his own pecuniary condition. The control of a fund of $100,000! — is it no object ever to excite a mercenary spirit, whose honesty is too feeble to afford a counter-check to his cupidity, to struggle at the elections to obtain it? With such an object in view may not liberal promises, by way of pecuniary accommodations, be made to procure support at the polls?

Wherein, I would ask, is the advantage of keeping this fund set apart for the support of the bridges? They are the absolute property of the City, and the City is bound to the Commonwealth to maintain them forever. We can by no possibility rid ourselves of the obligation. Our twenty odd millions of taxable property are held to fulfil it. What need, then, is there for keeping this money on hand, involving care, responsibility, and risk, and without any of that security against loss, which every moneyed institution requires of its cashier, and the law itself of every administrator or trustee? I confess, I can see none whatever, unless the security obtained by the Commissioners, for the investments they make, is greater than the security of the City.

After mature reflection upon the subject, I can see no advantage accruing to the City by having the custody of this money and loaning it out on interest to individuals, to be used in their business, or, as it may be, for purposes of speculation,

while we have, at the same time, a large debt on which we are paying interest. Why not apply it toward the payment of our own debt, and appropriate the interest thus saved to the same object for which we set apart the income of the fund? It will thus be saved from the possibility of loss or diminution, a dangerous and disturbing element will be withdrawn from the canvass at our City elections, and the City will be relieved from the pressure of a heavy debt.

Gentlemen, I respectfully, but most earnestly, recommend to your consideration the expediency of a repeal of the Ordinance in relation to the fund received from the Hancock Free Bridge Corporation, passed Dec. 30, 1857, and the transfer of the notes, bonds, and other securities, now held by the Commissioners, to the City Treasurer, to be applied, as they shall severally mature, to the payment of City notes.

Among the objects of interest, Gentlemen, second to none in their claims for the fostering care of the Government, are the public schools. They are justly the pride of our City. The expenditure for their support, from year to year, is liberal and granted with a willing mind. The teachers, as a class, are competent, faithful, and devoted; the pupils, in general, are regular and punctual in attendance, interested and earnest in their work, observant of salutary discipline, and making creditable proficiency in their studies.

Based as our institutions are on the principle of popular education, all citizens having the right to take part in the government of the State, it is the duty of the State to educate them for the trust, and it is their right to be furnished with that education. And what spectacle can compare in interest with that of thousands of children, of every rank and condition in life, from the lowest to the highest, — pupils of our public schools, — in a course of free instruction, advancing from grade to grade up to the University, all at the public charge? Can it be witnessed to the same extent in any country but our own? Is it not a spectacle well worthy of being presented for the admiration of the statesman, and the heir apparent of the throne?

The report of the School Committee, which will soon be presented to the citizens, will contain ample information as to the condition of the schools, with such suggestions of improve-

ments desired, and defects to be supplied, as have occurred to the minds of the Committee.

In view of the inestimable advantages offered by our public schools, it is painful to perceive that there are many children, through the indifference of parents or their incapacity to appreciate the privilege, who are growing up with no other instruction than that which may be gathered upon the street or at places of public and promiscuous resort. Without regard to the disposition of parents to indulge the idle or vicious propensities of their children, or to resent an interference with what they consider their parental rights, efforts unceasing should be made to reduce the number of these truant and juvenile vagrants, by subjecting them to wholesome discipline. Not only the good of the children themselves, but the security and welfare of society demand the repression of habits which tend directly and only to the almshouse or the jail.

Many of the children I refer to have been occasionally at school, — they have gone without books, — they have been gratuitously supplied from the City's funds, — and, as that which costs nothing is too apt to be regarded as worth nothing, the books have been abused, destroyed, or lost. The process may be repeated again and again. And here a remark may not be out of place upon that provision of the law, in itself a good one, but liable to abuse, which requires the School Committee to supply all children at the public schools, who are not supplied by their parents, masters, or guardians, with the requisite books. The law further provides that "the School Committee shall give notice in writing to the assessors of the town of the names of the scholars so supplied, the books furnished, the prices thereof, and the names of the parents, masters, or guardians who should have supplied the same." Such has been the law of Massachusetts for many years. One part has been obeyed, the other not. The City has been called upon to pay upwards of $1,000 in the last three years for books so supplied, but no assessments have been made, as the law requires, to have any part refunded to the City, as no names have been returned to the assessors, however able to pay may have been said parents, masters, or guardians. Advantage is taken of the City's liberality. No parent need provide his children with books if they are to be supplied at the public expense.

The expenditure for the schools during the last year has been, —

For instruction, including the income of the Hopkins' fund and pay of the Committee . .	$37,715.09
For Repairs of School-houses	2,747.74
" Care, &c. of " "	2,714.83
" Fuel for Schools.	2,258.94
Making a total of	$45,436.60

As to the last item, that of fuel, I cannot refrain from expressing a conviction that the consumption, in some of the School-houses, is enormous, — a supply of 55 tons being used up in a single winter. Must there not be some great defect, either in the construction or setting of the furnaces, in their adaptation to the buildings, or in their care and management?

By order of the City Council, early the last summer, an eligible lot of land, of 10,000 square feet, was purchased, at the price of $3,500, for a School-house in Ward III. A noble building has been erected thereon, fully equal to the best in the City, under a contract with Messrs. R. & R. W. Lamson, for the brick and mason work, for $8,000, and with Mr. Francis H. Stickney, for the carpenter's work, for $9,500, together making $17,500, the whole under the superintendence of Mr. Hosea Spencer. Including plans and specifications by Mr. C. O. Holyoke, the furnaces, and cost of superintendence, the amount thus far contracted for the building is $18,550. The amount paid before the close of the financial year was $13,579. The Committee of the Council, who have had charge of the work, report that it has been done thus far in the most thorough, substantial and satisfactory manner. It is now rapidly approaching its completion.

The necessity for additional accommodation for the High School has been repeatedly presented to the City Council, but action has been deferred till the urgency for it has become so great that it can be postponed no longer. A Committee of the last City Council, to whom the subject had been referred, made a favorable report, and recommended the purchase of a lot of land for a new building more centrally situated than the present, and I would add my recommendation to that of the Committee, and, further, that measures be taken forthwith for

the execution of the purpose, and that the work be commenced and carried forward with all the despatch consistent with its faithful execution.

The present building is greatly needed for a Grammar School, as the school of that grade on Harvard Street has for some time been crowded almost beyond endurance. Relief in this quarter seems imperatively demanded.

For full details of receipts and expenditures in the department of Overseers of the Poor, I must refer you, Gentlemen, to the Report of that Board, which will be printed with the other Documents of the City. The appropriation for the Almshouse was $8,000; the expenditure, including support of some of our paupers and lunatics in other places, and out-door supplies to poor applicants in our own City, has been $7,401.46, — about $500 less than the appropriation, and $657 less than the expenditure of the year preceding; while the average number of inmates of the house has been somewhat increased.

It has been with me an earnest endeavor to introduce a greater degree of system in managing the affairs of the Institution, by having accurate reports presented monthly to the Board, not only by the Warden, of all receipts and expenditures, and of all admissions and discharges, with the usual particulars as to name, residence, condition, etc., but also, by the several members of the Board, of the name, residence, condition, etc., of every person who shall have been assisted out of the Almshouse, with the nature and amount of supplies furnished, as being necessary, not only to guard against imposition, but to enable us to make annually the accurate returns which the law requires to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Applications to the Overseers for supplies to the poor out of the Almshouse are numerous and urgent; — and so many are the devices and impositions practised by undeserving persons to obtain assistance, that it is frequently a question of exceeding difficulty to determine whether it be true christian charity to give or refuse. Cambridge has the reputation, — well-earned, and may it be dearly cherished, — of being good to the poor. But her charity, if blind and indiscriminate, cannot fail to be misapplied and abused.

The confession of some newly arrived paupers, that they

came to Cambridge because they heard we were good to the poor, is one that should put us upon our guard lest our system of out-door relief prove to be the means of drawing to us the paupers of neighboring cities and towns. Personal investigation into the necessities of the case should precede the bestowment of the City's help.

A few words in this connection would be proper in reference to the Ledge, which is worked under direction of the Warden and the supervision of the Overseers. It was their unanimous opinion, concurred in by a joint Committee of the City Council, appointed specially to consider the subject, that it would be clearly for the interest of the City to be the sole owner of the quarry. The City had been working under great disadvantage, no small portion of the labor expended having, from the inclination of the rock strata, inured to the benefit of another party. This adverse interest was generously offered to the City upon terms deemed reasonable, and, as it embraced not only one half of the quarry and an interest in the roadway leading thereto, but a valuable tract of nearly four acres of land containing a deposit of the best sand for mason's and paver's use, the City Council forthwith authorized the purchase, and the conveyance was made to the City on the 26th of November last. The amount of the purchase-money was $4,000, — $2,000 paid in cash, — the balance in notes of the City, maturing in two years.

The expenditure in the department of Roads and Bridges is of necessity heavy, — having been, for the last year, including paving and watering streets, no less than $36,457.74, not including repairs upon the West Boston and Canal Bridges, which were defrayed from the income of the fund. Generally speaking, I believe our streets are in good condition and will favorably compare with those of any city or town around us. The expense, however, of maintaining them has been greatly enhanced by reason of the privilege granted to the Railroad Company to occupy the centre of the streets. The roadway for the common travel, on each side of the railway track, having an inclination from the centre, is not only inconvenient but exposed to more rapid wear, the material continually working down and filling up the gutter and creating a necessity for more frequent renewal and repair.

The Report of the Superintendent of Streets will give full information as to details.

Two new streets, greatly required by public convenience and necessity, have been laid out and established by the City Council, in the Fifth Ward, one being an extension of Dublin Street, forming a connection with Garden Street, and the other extending from the North Avenue, near the store of Mr. J. B. Atwill, in a south-westerly direction to Vassal Lane. These two streets will afford accommodation, which has been long and greatly needed, to a large and increasing population, and will bring into the market an extensive tract of land eligible for building purposes, which will doubtless ere long add much to the taxable property of the City.

As nearly as can be estimated, there were expended by the City, for grading sidewalks on Cambridge Street, $800, an equal amount having been expended in the same work by the abutters. For grading Broadway, and repairing damages occasioned thereby, about $1,700 were expended. This work was contracted for and commenced near the close of the preceding year. The schedule of expenditures will show that the widening of Main Street, on the Causeway, so called, between Harrison and Harvard Streets, has been at a cost already of $2,300, to which about $500 are to be added to cover the whole expense. It should be stated, however, that of this amount the Railroad Company has stipulated to pay $1,200. Harvard Street, from the square in Ward I. to the junction of Main Street, has been well paved on the northerly side, the Railroad Company bearing a portion of the expense, and no inconsiderable work has been done on Mount Auburn Street, — work only suspended for the winter, to be resumed in the spring, for widening and raising the causeway across the marsh, and effectually excluding the tide.

In accordance with a petition from the Railroad Company, supported by another from a large number of citizens of Ward III., a location was granted the Company for their Railroad track directly from East Cambridge across the Canal Bridge to Boston, on the condition, however, that the Company should widen the bridge eight feet on the southerly side, erect a suitable guard or fender to protect the same from injury, and cause the draw to be extended so as to leave a clear space of thirty

feet between the railings; which work is now approaching its completion. No objection to the above location was made from any quarter. On all accounts it seemed to be regarded as desirable. Appurtenant to this extension was the grant of a junction at Holmes Place in Ward I., with the track on the North Avenue, thus affording facility for the West Cambridge travel to pass more directly into Boston.

Early in the year, the attention of the City Government was called to the condition of Prison Point Bridge, which had become so decayed as no longer to be safe for the public travel. Various propositions were considered respecting the manner of rebuilding, which resulted in a contract with two parties; with one for filling up, and constructing a solid road to the Commissioners' line, for $9,500, and with the other for a new pile bridge, about eighty feet in length, from the above point to the Charlestown line, including one half the draw. Said work to be finished on or before the 1st of November, for $3,455. The work appears to have been faithfully executed and in a substantial manner, but unavoidable delays have prevented its completion within the prescribed time. These delays were caused by protracted negotiation with the City of Charlestown and the Eastern Railroad Company, in regard to their portions of the bridge, and the time for resuming travel has thereby been postponed for about two months. Our portion of the work is complete, and that of the Eastern Railroad will be probably in a few days. We shall now have an avenue between the two cities which will no longer be a discredit to us.

In regard to "Cambridge Great Bridge," so called, I presume, Gentlemen, that you are fully informed. We are about to go to the Legislature with a petition from the City Council, praying for some provision for the support of said bridge, believing it both unreasonable and unjust, that Cambridge should be compelled to maintain a bridge, originally built and always hitherto maintained for public use, and more or less as a public charge, and now of little or no benefit to ourselves.

The expenditure for Reservoirs and Drains has somewhat exceeded the appropriation of $6,000, namely, by $624.51. One of the drains, however, constructed on contract for $1,000, with some addition for extra work, has been paid for entirely by the

City; though, in my judgment, the usual proportion should have been assessed, as the law provides, upon all those whose estates are benefited thereby. The considerations which were conclusive in my mind, I presented, as in duty bound, when the subject was before the Board. I regret to say it was without avail. To throw the entire cost upon the City is unjust to those inhabitants of other sections who have borne the tax, in some instances heavy, for the construction of sewers along their own streets. The drain I allude to is a continuation or extension, 850 feet in length, of the Washington Street drain, affording an outlet to tide-water from a very extensive district. The original drain was constructed in 1851, at an expense of $3,550, nearly one half of which was then paid by the City. What reason can possibly exist that the City should bear the whole cost of the extension, I am yet to be informed.

The department of the Government, on which the Executive must rely for the preservation of public order, the protection of the citizens, and the execution of the laws and ordinances of the City, is the Police and Watch. It is that of which most men think themselves competent to judge, that from which the most seems to be expected, and for which the least allowance is generally made. That there should be no breaches of the peace, no thefts or burglaries committed, no violations of law or ordinance, is an expectation which, under the best government on earth, no knowledge of human nature would permit us to entertain. Compare our own condition, in this respect, with that of any of our neighbors, and I believe it will not be to our disadvantage. The peculiar exposure of our situation should be borne in mind, — in the immediate vicinity of a large seaport, the metropolis of all New England, crowding out upon us its surplus population, and particularly that class which supplies the largest proportion of the criminals. I doubt whether we can find a community in the world, of equal population and similarly situated, where there is enjoyed a greater degree of security for person and property.

There are periods when crimes, especially theft and robbery, seem to be rife: — periods when, from financial derangement or civil disturbance, large numbers of men are thrown out of employment; or periods succeeding the discharge of some noted criminals from prison. Within a few months past we

have had experience of one of these periods; it is an experience, however, which we have shared in common with our neighbors of the cities and towns around. I believe I am warranted in saying that our officers of police, as a body, will sustain a creditable comparison with those of any city in the Union. There are some peculiar difficulties in the way of obtaining the men best qualified for the position, — difficulties often increased by the urgency of applicants and their friends, and sometimes by improper endeavors to forestall the opinion of those who are to confirm or reject the nomination.

The combination of all the qualities requisite in a police officer is rarely found in the same individual in a marked degree. Such an one, whose capabilities, fearlessness and fidelity had been proved by fourteen years of unremitted service, we have had on duty in a peculiarly exposed position. His tragical end has saddened the retrospect of the year. Stricken down at his post by the assassin's hand, — his life a sacrifice to duty, — he has left a name to be cherished with grateful recollections, and an example to be imitated by his associates and successors in the Police Department. The regard they entertained for him, and their purpose to perpetuate his name and commemorate his virtues, are recorded on the monument they have erected to his memory.

In all legal matters affecting the interests of the City, we are subjected to great disadvantage and expense beyond any necessity, by reason of the want of some able counsel, who, being permanently retained as City Solicitor, would acquire a familiarity with those interests, would be at hand for consultation by the officers of the Government and Committees of the Council, when questions involving legal difficulties arise, when titles are to be investigated, securities examined, or documents drawn, — thus guarding against mistakes which lead to litigation, — preparing when necessary the complaints to be brought before our Police Court, attending at the trial to sustain them, and taking the charge of them on appeal to the Courts above.

The necessity of a City Solicitor has been made the more urgent by the several trusts the City has assumed, but more especially by the many new and complicated relations into which the City has been brought with the Horse Railroad Corporation, together with the Water Works and Gas Works, —

the reciprocal powers and duties of the several parties being as yet but indistinctly defined and determined. These Corporations have this advantage over us, that they have their counsel, we have none.

The expenses consequent upon the employment of several different counsel, — five or six being retained at present in behalf of the City, most of them in cases that have been continued from term to term, and several from year to year, — ought to be a consideration absolutely conclusive. The subject has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Council, but hitherto without avail. Nine or ten actions at law are now pending, in which the City is a party. In the cases tried within the past five or six years the City has been almost uniformly unsuccessful. During the last year the amount paid from our treasury in damages, costs and counsel fees, was $3,530.63. Other and possibly heavier expenses are yet to come. I think it my duty, Gentlemen, again to recommend the passage of an Ordinance providing for the appointment and prescribing the duties of City Solicitor.

Many of the foregoing considerations were presented by me in a special communication to the last City Council, on which the action taken was to lay it on the table. Other recommendations were, at the same time, made, relative to the necessity of additional provision by Ordinance for the removal of certain obstructions on the streets, and certain nuisances, not properly coming under the cognizance of the Board of Health, but of which constant complaint is made, at certain seasons of the year, as being too bad for human endurance. The attention of the Council was also called to the condition of the Cemetery in the Second Ward, which has long been desecrated, to the grief of many individuals, and to the scandal of the City. The recommendations made by me in the communication to which I refer I now respectfully renew.

We have been remarkably exempt from fires and alarms during the whole of the past year. We have no recollection of such a period of exemption hitherto. The Report of the Chief Engineer takes special notice of the fact that the like has not been known for twenty years. It gives moreover a detailed statement of the condition of the several companies, their houses, engines, and apparatus, and, with some slight excep-

tions, states them to be in good condition. While improvements have been made in many other places in the engines and apparatus of the department, we have continued our old system, with no other change to be noted than that of connecting hydrants with our water pipes and supply pipes with our reservoirs.

Steam Fire Engines are being extensively introduced, and in Boston and some other places have entirely superseded the hand engines. Shall they be introduced here? The question came before the last Council; — experiments with them were made in our streets, drawing from our hydrants, and demonstrating their efficiency; hearings and arguments followed before the Committee of the Council; opinions were various and somewhat conflicting, and nothing was done. Whether improvements in their construction can be carried much further, and whether they can be made to take the place of our present engines with benefit to the City, so that some of those we now have can be dispensed with, is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Council.

Simultaneous with the presentation of the subject of Steam Engines, was that of a small, cheap, portable engine, very easy for one or two persons to operate, simple in construction and readily carried from place to place. Mr. Bird, who is interested in it, is sanguine in the opinion that the general introduction of these small engines, two hundred of them being distributed over the City, so that one or more might be brought immediately to a fire, upon its first discovery, and when it had made but little progress, would be such a preventive of destructive fires that the entire cost of the two hundred engines would be saved probably in a single year. Their utility seems to have been abundantly proved in many instances, and the reasons he urges for testing them, and the terms on which he has offered them to the City, seem to present a strong case for the favorable consideration of the City Council.

Gentlemen, I have now gone over, at greater length than I had intended, very probably with more particularity than was needed, the various matters which are likely to come under your cognizance the ensuing year. I must make, however, one additional suggestion, and that is in regard to the equal representation that was intended to be secured by our Charter to

each Ward of the City in the Board of Aldermen. A few words, added by way of amendment of the Charter, would prevent the recurrence of that injustice whereby the Fourth Ward has been for the second time deprived of one-half its proper representation in that Board, and a corresponding disproportion has been added to another. I recommend an application to the General Court for such an amendment as I have suggested.

I have confined myself in this Address to a review strictly of the affairs of the City, as most appropriate to the occasion, especially for the information of those who now, for the first time, have come to take part in their administration. It would have been easier for myself to deal in general reflections, or discuss abstract principles, but it would probably have been of little practical utility. We have been chosen to watch over and administer the affairs of the City. This is our specific work. The trusts are various and important, and to discharge them faithfully and well will require diligence, and a devotion of no small portion of our time. The interest of the City we must make paramount to individual interest or convenience. Rising superior to considerations of party or of self, let us keep a single eye to the requirements of duty, — the requirements of truth and right. We have begun by looking to the source of all wisdom for counsel and assistance; let us remember that without these our best efforts will be of little or no avail.

Our interests, as members of a great community, are intimately connected, — may I not say indissolubly bound up? — with the interests of our State and country. Dangers which threaten our country must also threaten ourselves. How great must be our own stolidity if we are unmoved at the threatening aspect of the times, when the wisest in the land stand appalled! Can it be that the day has at length come, in fulfilment of the oft repeated prediction of the friends of absolute government and the enemies of freedom, when the bonds which have joined together as one the people of this great confederacy are to be sundered, and our Union is to be dissolved? Forbid it, Almighty God! There is a sad foreboding of it in the reflection, that, when mutual regard and affection die out and are succeeded by estrangement, or by hatred or contempt, but little strength or durability can remain

in the ties of a parchment constitution. In fidelity to the Union is our only safety. We owe to it our prosperity and happiness at home and all our consideration and influence abroad. May God, in his Infinite Mercy, spare us from the great calamity that seems impending, and vouchsafe to us, sinners though we are, a Union stronger from the trials it has endured, and a Constitution unimpaired, that we can transmit to the latest posterity!

JAMES D. GREEN.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in pursuance of the requirements of the 14th and 15th sections of the "Ordinance establishing a System of Accountability in the Expenditures of the City," respectfully submit to the City Council their

REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1860.

They have prepared and herewith present a statement of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year, giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure in each department. They have, by a Sub-Committee whose report is hereto annexed, examined and audited the accounts of the City Treasurer; have compared said accounts with the vouchers therefor, and examined the notes and securities in his hands, belonging to the City.

By another Sub-Committee, they have prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, of the City, and the value thereof, and of the amount of the City Debt.

The Committee have the satisfaction of saying, that the estimate of ways and means which they submitted to the Council at the beginning of the year has been more than realized; that, of the tax assessed, which was very nearly $200,000, all has been collected, after making the usual discounts and abatements, but $18,627.32; and that the City Debt has been reduced $7,500.

The Debt of the City, Dec. 1, 1859, was, in notes given to sundry institutions and individuals, constituting what is called the permanent debt, . .		$187,092.00
Of these there have been paid the past year the notes to E. Kendall, . .	$7,500	
" " " R. H. Dana, .	2,000	
		$9,500.00
		$177,592.00
There have been added two notes to John Sargent, ...		2,000.00
Leaving the debt, at present, . .		$179,592.00
To this add temporary loan unpaid,		10,924.00
And City Bonds loaned Camb. Water Works, ...		50,000.00
And we have the actual indebtedness, .		$240,516.00
To meet the above, we have as available assets: —		
Note of N. Prentiss, ...	$1,000.00	
Two notes of Amory Houghton, .	1,849.81	
" " " Asa Murdock, . .	2,902.50	
Bond of the Cambridge Water Works,	50,000.00	
		$55,752.31
Leaving a balance of indebtedness at the end of the year of		$184,763.69
Of which $10,924 have since been paid.		
The Receipts into the Treasury, which include temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes, were		$337,080.65
The Expenditures, including payment of those loans were		307,071.79
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of .		$30,008.86

It is proper, however, to add that but a small portion of this balance, or not more than one fourth part, would have remained in the Treasury, had the County tax been paid in antici-

pation, as it was in the preceding year, and had a temporary loan of $10,924 due to the estate of the late Jared Coffin, been called for, as might have been expected, by his executors.

The purpose, therefore, of having on hand a reserved fund, at the end of the financial year, to meet the demands on the Treasury accruing in the first quarter of the year succeeding, has again failed of being realized, except for a part of the month of December; $15,000 of the appropriation for the purpose having been transferred to that of Incidental Expenses to meet payments on account of the new School-house in Ward III., and the balance of $10,000 being merged with the unexpended balances under other heads, at the close of the year, and re-appropriated to meet demands in other quarters where most expected to occur.

The tax assessed for City purposes was		$182,977.40
" " " " County purposes,		12,662.40
" " " " State "		4,330.00
Making a total of		$199,969.80
Of the above tax the amount collected has been	$170,906.68	
Amount discounted, ...	6,814.94	
" abated, ...	3,620.86	
		181,342.48
Balance uncollected, . . .		$18,627.32
Of the tax for 1859, there remained uncollected, December 1, 1859, . .		$21,797.39
Of that amount there have been collected	$18,580.62	
Abated, ...	920.62	
		19,501.24
Balance uncollected, . . .		$2,296.15
Of the tax for 1858, there remained uncollected December 1, 1859, . .		$1,442.59
Of that amount there have been collected	$1,227.00	
Abated, ...	76.47	
		1,303.47
Balance uncollected, . . .		$139.12

Of the taxes for 1856 and 1857, there remained uncollected December 1, 1859,		$298.95
Of that amount, there have been collected	$155.10	
Abated, ...	16.60	
		171.70
Balance uncollected, . . .		$127.25

It is stated by the former collector, Mr. J. A. Holmes, that the above balance remaining due is for taxes assessed on property formerly belonging to the estate of J. N. Todd, since in the possession of the United States. There has been no time since the tax was committed to him that it could have been legally collected. Judge Sanger thinks it will eventually be paid.

Of the taxes of some preceding years, remaining uncollected in the hands of a former treasurer, Mr. A. J. Webber, to the amount of $4,637.51, no account has been received; and it is doubtful if any thing can be collected, even by a suit upon his bond.

The amount of Drain Taxes committed to the Treasurer in 1860, was . .		$6,248.33
Amount collected, ...	$2,682.49	
Abated, ...	657.59	
		3,340.08
Balance uncollected, . . .		$2,908.25
The amount of former Drain Taxes remaining uncollected December 1, 1859, was		$6,329.92
Amount collected, ...	$4,496.16	
Abated, ...	616.18	
		5,112.34
Balance uncollected, . . .		$1,217.58
The amount of Grading Taxes committed to the Treasurer for collection in 1860, was		$215.91
Amount collected, ...		61.11
Balance uncollected, .		$154.80

The amount of Grading Taxes uncollected December 1, 1859, was . .	$1,942.61
Amount collected, ...	35.36
Balance uncollected, . . .	$1,907.25

What probability there is of collecting any considerable proportion of the last item, the Committee are unable to determine.

The valuation of estates, as taken from the books of the Assessors, for the year 1860, was as follows:

District.	Wards.	Polls.	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Aggregates.
I.	1 & 5,	1,290	$5,912,700	$2,933,700	$8,846,400
II.	2 & 4,	2,739	6,509,750	2,038,250	8,548,000
III.	3,	1,600	2,943,700	942,600	3,886,300
Total,		5,629	$15,366,150	$5,914,550	$21,280,700

Instead of $8.50 on $1,000, as the rate of assessment which the Committee had hoped would be adequate to meet the expenditures of the year, the assessors found themselves obliged, in order to raise the amount required by votes of the City Council, to place the rate at $9.00; from which, if we deduct the four per cent., the discount allowed on all taxes paid on or before October 10th, the net rate on such will be found to have been $8.64 on $1,000.

The following is a condensed abstract of the receipts and expenditures of the year: —

Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1859,		$1,696.12
Temporary Loans, 1st quarter, . .	$37,124	
" " 2nd " . .	32,800	
" " 3rd " . .	41,000	
" " 4th " . .	5,000	
		115,924.00
Taxes of 1860, ...		170,906.68
" of previous years, . . .		19,962.72
" Drain and Grading, . . .		7,275.12
Notes and Interest paid, . . .		6,836.49
Amount carried forward, . .		$322,601.13

Amount brought forward,		$322,601.13
Police Court and Fees,		3,102.51
Almshouse and Ledge,		2,978.50
Cambridge Cemetery,		2,327.38
Massachusetts School Fund,		900.15
Weighing Fees,		595.45
City Hall, Rent of,		566.50
Licenses,		528.30
Trustees of Hopkins Charity,		432.87
Miscellaneous sources,		3,047.86
Total Receipts,		$337,080.65
The aggregate of Expenditures for City purposes has been,		$170,670.70
Add Notes paid E. Kendall,		7,500.00
" " " R. H. Dana,		2,000.00
Interest and Bank discounts,		12,398.35
" on Water Loan,		3,000.00
Amount, as per Auditor,		$195,569.05
Add State tax,	$5,196.00	
" payments of Temporary Loans,	105,000.00	
" balance in the Treasury,	30,008.86	
		140,204.86
		$335,773.91
Add, for bills unpaid December 1, 1859, as per last Report of the Treasurer,	$1,918.84	
Also, interest then unpaid,	226.25	
		2,145.09
		$337,919.00
Deduct for bills unpaid, December 1, 1860,	$755.85	
" " interest " " "	82.50	
		838.35
And we find the true balance of the account,		$337,080.65

The Committee have endeavored, in the foregoing Report, to represent the condition of the Treasury, as ascertained from the assets and the debts, the receipts and expenditures, and the

balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands. This is wholly independent of the condition of the appropriations as compared with the expenditures; the aggregate of the former having been, ... $219,030.32
And of the latter, ... 195,569.05

Thus showing a balance on the books of the Auditor, undrawn, of $23,461.27

All of which, with the accompanying Documents as forming part of this Report, is respectfully submitted.

JAS. D. GREEN,
LEWIS HALL,
H. R. HARDING,
M. T. BIGELOW,
CHAS. T. RUSSELL,
JOHN LIVERMORE,
EBEN M. DUNBAR,
N. K. NOBLE,
} *Committee on Finance.*

CAMBRIDGE, January 2, 1861.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Board of Aldermen, January 2, 1861.

Report, with the accompanying documents, accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Attest: JUSTIN A. JACOBS, *City Clerk.*

In Common Council, January 2, 1861.

Concurred.

Attest: JAMES M. CHASE, *Clerk.*

REPORT

CONCERNING

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER.

In Committee on Finance, January 2, 1861.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on Finance to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer, for the financial year commencing on the first day of December, 1859, and ending on the first day of December, 1860, and also to examine the Notes and Securities in the hands of the Treasurer, have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to

REPORT:

That your Committee find the accounts of the Treasurer have been correctly kept.

The Treasurer has satisfactory vouchers for all payments made by him, and your Committee submit a schedule of said payments arranged under their appropriate heads.

They also submit a schedule of notes and accounts due the City, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, which shows a balance in his hands of thirty thousand and eight dollars and eighty-six cents, — $30,008.86.

All which is submitted.

LEWIS HALL,
H. R. HARDING,
N. K. NOBLE,
} *Sub-Committee on Finance.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES

FOR

THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DEC. 1, 1860.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

Salaries of Teachers in all the Public Schools, except the salary of the Principal of the High School for one quarter, paid from the "Hopkins Fund,"		$35,339.34	
Teacher of Music,		1,000.00	
Compensation to members of the School Committee,		882.00	
			$37,221.34
Appropriation,	$36,000.00		
Additional do.,	1,300.00		
		$37,300.00	
Amount of Expenses,		37,221.34	
Balance unexpended,		$78.66	

HOPKINS FUND.

Principal of High School, salary, one quarter,		$450.00	
Prizes in Classical Department,		43.75	
			$493.75
Balance of former account,	$293.11		
Am'nt received of Trustees,	432.87		
		$725.98	
Amount of Expenses,		493.75	
Balance unexpended,		$232.23	

For Repairs of School-houses.

Carpenters' work and materials,		$641.10
Mason work and materials,		333.56
Plumbers' work and materials,		236.69
Pipe and fixtures for water works,		135.65
Furnace and fixtures,		235.61
Repairs of furnaces, stoves, &c.,		399.38
Slating,		30.45
Stone work,		35.68
Painting and glazing,		104.10
School furniture,		371.29
Settees, and repairing do.,		116.94
Repairing furniture,		20.70
Clock, mats, keys, &c.,		28.17
Repairing pump,		2.00
Screening coal, &c.,		22.75
Gravel,		2.00
Water rates,		27.67
Truckage,		4.00
		$2,747.74

Appropriation,	$3,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$2,747.74	
Transferred,	200.00	
	2,947.74	
Balance unexpended,		$52.26

For Care, &c., of School-houses.

Care of houses, fires, &c.,	$1,425.22
Sweeping and cleaning,	215.49
Labor and materials for repairs,	88.02
Books and stationery,	355.25
Printing and advertising,	284.69
Primary school tablets,	44.10
Globe and maps,	25.50
Painting blackboards, &c.,	11.65
Amount carried forward,	$2,449.92

Amount brought forward,		$2,449.92
Mats, brushes, brooms, dusters, hardware, &c.,		176.70
Stove funnel, tin ware, &c.,		27.70
Chairs and settees,		39.08
Fire screen,		5.82
Wooden steps,		1.25
Keys, repairing locks, &c.,		2.49
Repairing and cleaning time-pieces,		6.25
Postage stamps,		4.00
Truckage,		1.62
		$2,714.83

Appropriation,	$2,800.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$2,714.83	
Transferred,	75.00	
	2,789.83	
Balance unexpended,	$10.17	

For Almshouse.

Warden, salary,	$500.00
Matron, "	100.00
Physician, "	100.00
Chaplain, "	100.00
Clerk of overseers, salary,	25.00
Provisions, groceries, and supplies for the house,	2,659.72
Dry goods and clothing,	516.43
Boots, shoes, and brogans,	182.65
Labor on the farm,	384.40
Labor of domestics,	74.55
Grain and meal,	517.66
Lumber and lime,	200.31
Hardware, paints, oil, &c.,	162.08
Agricultural tools, seeds, &c.,	74.24
Repairing carts, wagons, &c.,	135.83
Blankets, repairing harnesses, &c.,	26.10
Horse-shoeing and ironwork,	106.11
Amount carried forward,	$5,865.08

Amount brought forward,		$5,865.08
Stove-pipe, tin-ware, &c.,		14.61
Window glass,		53.90
Mason work for repairs,		20.23
Building fence and whitewashing,		25.00
Use of land and fishing privilege,		51.00
Supplies for poor out of the house,		226.49
Removing paupers,		39.41
State Lunatic Hospital, board of patients,		41.83
City of Worcester, support of paupers,		132.27
City of Boston, " " "		232.10
City of Charlestown, " " "		15.50
Town of Andover, " " "		6.00
Board and nursing small-pox patient,		52.00
Medical attendance,		12.00
Medicine, &c.,		71.54
Coffins,		28.00
Use of horses and carriages,		19.50
Undertaker's services,		4.00
Veterinary services,		5.50
Manure,		411.00
Straw,		36.51
Lot of grass,		36.75
Carpet,		26.55
Charcoal,		27.16
Overseer's travelling expenses,		3.50
Painting,		21.38
Printing,		11.25
Copy of General Statutes,		1.40
		$7,491.46

Appropriation,	$8,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$7,491.46	
Transferred,	450.00	
	7,941.46	
Balance unexpended,		$58.54

For Labor at Stone Ledge.

Driving teams and labor at ledge,			$698.75
Teaming stone,			41.50
Powder and fuse,			91.51
Steel, hammers, and crow-bars,			22.37
Charcoal,			15.37
			$869.50
Appropriation,		$1,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$869.50		
Transferred,	600.00		
		1,469.50	
Balance unexpended,		$30.50	

For Police and Watch.

Salary of Chief of Police,	$762.22
Services of regular police officers, including substitutes and special police,	11,232.80
Pay continued to family of William Loughrey,	256.00
Grant to the widow of William Loughrey,	500.00
Conveyance of prisoners,	158.15
Supplies for prisoners,	73.09
Aid in arresting prisoner,	1.00
Killing and burying dogs,	79.50
Building watch-house,	896.07
Furniture for watch-houses,	92.21
Rent of room for station,	18.00
Repairing watch-houses,	56.59
Gas for watch-houses,	50.05
Repairing gas fixtures,	15.00
Fluid, oil, &c.,	14.05
Hardware, stove-pipe, grates, &c.,	34.86
Shovels, brooms, &c.,	10.41
Tin boxes,	3.75
Charcoal, &c.,	6.15
Amount carried forward,	$14,259.90

Amount brought forward,		$14,259.90	
Buckets, sand, and lime,		3.50	
Police badges,		45.00	
Handcuffs and repairing rattles,		4.49	
Witness and criminal fees,		19.19	
Use of horses and carriages,		17.50	
Distributing annual reports,		18.00	
Copy of General Statutes,		1.40	
Water rates,		8.00	
Posting notices,		.50	
Burying foundling,		4.50	
Cleaning and lighting ward-room,		1.21	
Cleaning stations,		4.90	
Removing nuisances,		7.75	
Glazing,		.75	
			$14,396.59
Appropriation,	$13,500.00		
Additional do.,	900.00		
		$14,400.00	
Amount of Expenses,		14,396.59	
Balance unexpended,		$3.41	

For Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks.

Superintendent of streets, salary,	$800.00
Amount paid for labor,	8,637.05
Labor with teams,	3,551.34
Gravel,	426.29
Grading,	1,789.06
Filling sidewalks,	203.76
Widening Main Street,	2,300.00
Grain and meal,	944.16
Hay and straw,	762.52
Horse-shoeing and ironwork,	203.73
Shed at city stable,	225.00
Carpenter's work,	131.00
Lumber,	74.15
Surveys and plans,	187.50
Amount carried forward,	$20,235.56

Amount brought forward,		$20,235.56	
Stone work,		22.50	
Rent of land for storage of stone,		66.00	
Building and removing fences, trees, &c.,		153.77	
Forest trees,		32.00	
Hardware, rubber hose, oil, &c.,		74.43	
Shovels, hoes, pick-handles, &c.,		44.48	
Repairing carts, snow-ploughs, &c.,		104.96	
Repairing harnesses, &c.,		57.60	
Damaged iron pipe,		13.12	
Stoves and funnel,		25.09	
Coal,		11.00	
Painting,		10.25	
Water rates,		12.00	
Veterinary services and medicine,		7.83	
Washing bed-clothes,		6.00	
			$20,876.59
Appropriation,	$20,000.00		
Additional do.,	900.00		
		$20,900.00	
Amount of Expenses,		20,876.59	
Balance unexpended,		$23.41	

For the Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer,	salary,	$300.00	
Assistant Engineers,	"	341.66	
Clerk of Engineers,	"	20.83	
			$662.49

ENGINE COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services,		$1,334.74	
" " fines of members,		65.50	
" " fuel and lights,		25.00	
Repairs		38.48	
Amounts carried forward,		$1,463.72	$662.49

Amounts brought forward,	$1.463.72	$662.49
Oil, sponge, feather dusters, &c.,	9.98	
Keys,	3.27	
		$1,476.97

ENGINE COMPANY NO. TWO.

Company's bill, services,	$1,567.77	
" " fines of members,	63.50	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	111.72	
Oil, fluid, tin ware, &c.,	24.81	
Truckage,	3.17	
Keys,	2.00	
		$1,797.97

ENGINE COMPANY NO. THREE.

Company's bill, services,	$1,316.65	
" " fines of members,	51.50	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	243.57	
Leather, oil, dusters, &c.,	7.95	
Truckage,	5.75	
Keys,	.20	
Water rates,	10.00	
		$1,660.62

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FOUR.

Company's bill, services,	$1,429.41	
" " fines of members,	34.50	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	266.94	
Stoves, funnel, &c.,	13.38	
Oil, fluid, &c.,	7.67	
Truckage,	1.87	
		$1,778.77

ENGINE COMPANY NO. FIVE.

Company's bill, services,	$833.29	
" " fines of members,	24.50	
Amounts carried forward,	$857.79	$7,376.82

Amounts brought forward,	$857.79	$7,376.82
Company's bill, fuel and lights,	45.21	
Semi-annual appropriation,	50.00	
Repairs,	109.44	
Stove pipe, tin ware, &c.,	8.67	
Window shades,	8.05	
Truckage,	11.40	
Keys,	1.00	
		$1,091.56

ENGINE COMPANY NO. SIX.

Company's bill, services,	$1,474.61	
" " fines of members,	68.00	
" " fuel and lights,	25.00	
Repairs,	74.29	
Service pipes for water,	30.05	
Water rates,	10.00	
Oil, tin ware, &c.,	9.03	
Truckage,	4.99	
Hauling engine,	2.50	
Keys,	2.65	
		$1,701.12

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY NO. ONE.

Company's bill, services,	$825.13	
" " fines of members,	19.50	
" " fuel and lights,	15.00	
Repairs,	23.69	
Hauling carriage,	8.00	
Tin ware, &c.,	1.03	
		$892.35

REFRESHMENTS.

Engine Company No. One,	$40.00	
Engine Company No. Three,	73.59	
Engine Company No. Five,	16.00	
Engine Company No. Six,	20.00	
Boston Engine Company No. Four,	10.00	
Amounts carried forward,	$159.59	$11,061.85

Amounts brought forward,	$159.59	$11,061.85
Boston Engine Company No. Eight,	9.91	
Boston Engine Company No. Twelve,	10.00	
Charlestown Engine Company No. One,	10.00	
Charlestown Engine Company No. Three,	10.00	
Charlestown Engine Company No. Seven,	10.00	
Somerville Engine Company No. One,	19.65	
George M. Teague,	6.50	
		$235.65

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hose and couplings,	$487.20	
Repairs,	114.48	
Repairs of hydrants,	16.75	
Hay for packing hydrants,	27.17	
Labor and boards do. do.,	22.33	
Cleaning snow from do.,	64.50	
Salt for do.,	.40	
Fire police,	42.00	
Joseph E. Saunders, extra services,	6.00	
Ringing bells,	35.50	
Hauling engines,	16.50	
Damage to fence,	9.65	
Use of horses and wagons,	42.25	
Truckage,	19.76	
Oil, shovels, brooms, &c.,	36.69	
Printing,	18.00	
Keys,	5.85	
Cleaning hose,	3.00	
		968.03
		$12,265.53

Appropriation,	$12,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$12,265.53	
Transferred,	200.00	
	12,465.53	
Balance unexpended,	$34.47	

Incidental Expenses.

Assessors, extra labor, State valuation,	$600.00
Assistant Assessors, services,	158.00
H. W. Paine, legal services,	40.00
C. T. & T. H. Russell, do.,	53.00
I. S. Morse, do.,	16.65
Hudson & Russell, do.,	10.00
J. Spaulding, do.,	6.98
Lemuel Shaw, legal opinion,	50.00
Costs in action, John Hobbs *vs.* City,	13.53
Execution in action, Joseph Noble and others *vs.* City,	203.84
Execution in action, Josiah Bright *vs.* City,	82.21
Execution in action, Attorney-General *vs.* City,	124.49
Execution in action, Sullivan and another *vs.* City,	1,013.48
Execution in action, McLennan *vs.* S. W. Richardson,	242.76
Amount paid in settlement of action, John Somes *vs.* City,	1,185.53
Amount paid in settlement of action, Doherty *vs.* City,	22.02
Damages for defect in highway,	350.00
Witness fees and expenses,	18.63
Balance of S. W. Richardson's claims,	4.73
John Sargent, services before Legislative Committee,	15.00
Printing,	1,102.37
Advertising,	169.81
Blank books and stationery,	175.21
Extracts from records for Assessors,	65.00
Recording births, deaths, and marriages,	236,40
Recording deeds,	3.00
Undertakers, reporting deaths,	38.80
Amount carried forward,	$6,001.44

Amount brought forward,	$6,001.44
Surveys and plans,	289.00
Drawings and estimates for enlarging City Hall,	50.00
Boston and Cambridge Directories,	7.50
Coolidge's History of New England,	5.00
Postage stamps and boxes,	69.64
Maps,	10.00
Newspapers,	14.00
Town of Somerville tax bill,	64.98
Town of Belmont tax bill,	67.68
Amount of taxes refunded,	24.45
Gas for City Hall,	292.30
Vestibule doors at City Hall,	52.31
Hose, pipe, and couplings at City Hall,	26.50
Repairs at City Hall,	16.21
Exchange of hay-scales,	175.00
Repairing hay-scales,	7.53
Testing platforms and weights,	9.03
Labor and materials for building at gravel farm,	106.50
Posts for land-marks,	4.00
Rent of rooms for ward meetings,	50.00
Care of ward rooms,	15.00
Refreshment for ward officers,	78.50
Use of Lyceum Hall for County Commissioners,	3.00
Dinner for County Commissioners,	3.75
Supper for City Council,	125.00
Music for High School Exhibition,	35.00
State Lunatic Hospital, board of patients,	56.42
State Reform School, board of boy,	15.14
Carriages, &c., M. C. Kenny's funeral,	54.92
Carriages, &c. Wm. Loughrey's "	60.00
Vaccination,	385.00
Medical attendance,	122.00
" " small-pox patients,	134.00
Funeral expenses " "	4.00
Amount carried forward,	$8,434.80

Amount brought forward,	$8,434.80	
Removing small-pox patients,	15.00	
Storing hearse,	13.00	
Repairing "	19.50	
Repairing gas fixtures,	45.31	
Repairing ward room,	1.25	
Labor, bricks, and cement,	16.96	
Painting and glazing,	7.47	
Examining bell and repairing tongue,	5.25	
Care of city clock,	30.00	
Funnel, coal-hods, &c.,	41.30	
Lanterns, shovels, brooms, pails, &c.,	20.57	
Wheelbarrows, ladders, and steps,	9.50	
Carpet and rugs,	19.90	
Water rates, City Hall,	10.00	
Ice, " "	4.12	
Cleaning waste pipe,	1.12	
Truckage,	4.47	
Elm and other shade trees,	43.00	
Watering trees,	2.75	
Re-setting and painting flag staff,	48.50	
Hoisting and lowering top-mast and flags,	7.88	
Use of horses and wagons,	3.50	
Keys,	1.20	
Carriages, reception of Prince of Wales,	124.00	
Special police " " "	92.00	
Enclosing street for school children, reception of Prince of Wales,	10.00	
Firing salute, Fourth of July,	70.00	
Ringing bells, " "	19.00	
		$9,121.35

POLICE COURT.

Justice of Police Court, salary,	$1,000.00	
Blank books and stationery,	10.50	
Printing,	12.50	
		$1,023.00
Amount carried forward,		$10,144.35

Amount brought forward,		$10,144.35

NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE IN WARD THREE.

Amount paid for land,	$3,500.00	
Amount paid in part of contract for mason work,	6,000.00	
Amount paid in part of contract for carpenter's work,	4,000.00	
Plans and specifications,	42.00	
Examining title,	25.00	
Drawing contracts,	12.00	
		$13,579.00
John Sargent, in part payment for stone ledge,		2,000.00
		$25,723.35
Appropriation, $12,000.00		
Additional do., 15,000.00		
	$27,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	25,723.35	
Balance unexpended,	$1,276.65	

For Reservoirs and Drains.

Salary of Superintendent,	$200.00
Amount paid for labor,	2,061.28
S. Palmer, building drains on contract,	1,517.00
S. Palmer, " " and cesspools,	54.62
Bricks and cement,	1,796.75
Lumber,	170.48
Cesspool curbs,	151.50
Cesspool and reservoir covers,	80.31
Culvert and edge-stones,	18.84
Mason work,	68.62
Carpenter's work,	25.00
Iron-work, sharpening picks, &c.,	70.09
Shovels, pick handles, &c.,	36.44
Amount carried forward,	$6,250.93

Amount brought forward,		$6,250.93	
Sand-screen, hardware, &c.,		17.70	
Cambridge Water Works, fitting pipe to reservoirs,		178.02	
Surveys and plans,		140.00	
Assessing taxes,		26.93	
Leather for clappers,		9.52	
Repairing leak,		1.41	
			$6,624.51
Appropriation,	$6,000.00		
Additional do.,	650.00		
		$6,650.00	
Amount of Expenses,		6,624.51	
Balance unexpended,		$25.49	

For Lighting Streets.

Salary of Superintendent of lamps,		$200.00	
Gas for street lamps,		3,651.10	
Fluid, matches, and wicking,		411.07	
Care of and lighting lamps,		1,513.89	
Repairing lamps,		107.61	
Lamp post and lantern,		41.74	
Gas fixtures for lamp post,		51.54	
Glass for lanterns,		11.75	
Gas burners,		15.00	
Hardware, &c.,		2.56	
Cap and extinguishers,		2.22	
			$6,008.48
Appropriation,	$6,500.00		
Additional do.,	75.00		
		$6,575.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$6,008.48		
Transferred,	550.00		
		6,558.48	
Balance unexpended,		$16.52	

For Paving.

Labor and materials for paving,		$1,453.92	
Setting curb stones and do.,		1,015.06	
Edge stones and do.,		361.18	
Paving stones,		456.47	
Gravel and sand,		159.75	
Labor with teams,		72.36	
			$3,518.74
Appropriation,	$5,000.00		
Amount of Expenses,	$3,518.74		
Transferred,	1,475.00		
		4,993.74	
Balance unexpended,		$6.26	

For Hydrants.

Hydrants, waste cocks, &c.,		$141.87	
Hydrant frames, bends, &c.,		105.69	
Pipe fixtures and setting hydrants,		228.37	
Repairing hydrants,		5.41	
Iron-work for hydrants,		6.00	
Oak plank " "		19.50	
			$506.84
Appropriation,	$500.00		
Additional do.,	10.00		
		$510.00	
Amount of Expenses,		506.84	
Balance unexpended,		$3.16	

For Watering Streets.

District number One,		$575.00	
" " Two,		700.00	
" " Three,		425.00	
			$1,700.00
Appropriation,		$1.700.00	
Amount of Expenses,		1,700.00	

For Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges.

Care of draws,	$780.00	
Opening and closing draw during repairs,	100.00	
Repairing draw,	435.89	
Lumber,	119.80	
Carpenter's work,	92.62	
Iron-work,	36.31	
Nails, spikes, oil, &c.,	9.69	
Fluid for lamps,	415.61	
Lighting lamps,	223.25	
Repairing lanterns,	5.49	
Painting and glazing,	20.08	
Paper hangings, &c.,	14.25	
Gravel for paving,	45.00	
Carting spar,	1.75	
Clearing snow,	13.50	
Water rates,	12.00	
		$2,325.24
Appropriation,	$6,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	2,325.24	
Balance unexpended,	$3,674.76	

Care and Repairs of Bridges.

Hoisting draws, River Street and Western Avenue,	$333.00	
Hoisting draw, Court Street,	109.00	
Lumber,	52.76	
Carpenter's work,	28.75	
Iron-work,	8.36	
Nails, spikes, oil, &c.,	24.52	
Stone chips,	18.50	
		$574.89

"CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE."

Hoisting draw,	$131.00	
Repairs,	65.15	
Amounts carried forward,	$196.15	$574.89

Amounts brought forward,	$196.15	$574.89
Iron-work,	64.69	
Lumber,	1.09	
Advertising,	28.75	
Posting notices, &c.,	7.00	
		297.68

"PRISON POINT BRIDGE."

Hoisting draw,	$45.00	
Lumber,	37.66	
Repairs,	6.05	
Enlarging wharf,	50.00	
Surveys,	52.50	
Drawing contracts,	18.00	
Ballast stones,	320.13	
Patrick Kiernan, on contract,	7,460.50	
Norton & Kendrick, on contract,	1,500.00	
		9,489.84
		$10,362.41

Appropriation,	$17,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$10,362.41	
Transferred,	1,890.00	
	12,252.41	
Balance unexpended,	$5,247.59	

For Burial Grounds.

CEMETERY.

Superintendent, salary,	$704.18
Amount paid for labor,	1,226.92
Use of horse,	302.64
Painting gateway,	45.00
Lumber,	23.93
Posts and numbers,	35.20
Grass seed, scythes, grass hooks, &c.,	10.64
Axe, shovels, rakes, pick handles, &c.,	13.64
Amount carried forward,	$2,362.15

Amount brought forward,	$2,362.15	
Hammers and old canvas,	4.16	
Chain pump tubing,	1.08	
Trees,	26.00	
		$2,393.39

OLD GROUNDS.

Care of ground, Ward One,	$12.50	
Building fence do. do.,	449.30	
Painting do. do. do.,	87.00	
Repairing fence, and hearse-house do.,	24.95	
Iron gate for ground, do. do.,	22.10	
Labor on trees, do. do.,	5.62	
Gravel do. do.,	1.25	
Care of ground, Ward Two,	26.04	
Labor on trees,	2.00	
Rope and hook,	1.00	
		631.76
		$3,025.15

Appropriation,	$2,500.00	
Additional do.,	530.00	
	$3,030.00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,025.15	
Balance unexpended,	$4.85	

For Fuel for the City.

Almshouse,	$909.32	
Poor out of the almshouse,	570.33	
School-houses,	2,258.94	
City Hall,	163.83	
Police stations,	68.53	
City stables,	6.00	
Superintending delivery of coal,	12.00	
Drawing contracts,	6.00	
		$3,994.95

Appropriation,	$4,000.00
Amount of Expenses,	3,994.95
Balance unexpended,	$5.05

For Public Squares.

Repairing fences,	$28.14	
Labor, setting trees, &c.,	51.75	
Painting and repairing flag-staff,	22.00	
Raising and lowering top-mast,	27.00	
Manilla rope,	5.43	
Painting posts and rails,	4.00	
Fitting irons for "	2.21	
		$140.53
Appropriation,	$300.00	
Amount of Expenses,	$140.53	
Transferred,	150.00	
	290.53	
Balance unexpended,	$9.47	

For Salaries of City Officers.

John Sargent, Mayor,	$375.00	
James D. Green, "	1,125.00	
Treasurer and Collector,	1,000.00	
City Clerk,	1,000.00	
Auditor of Accounts,	400.00	
Clerk of Common Council,	150.00	
Messenger,	500.00	
Board of Assessors,	1,000.00	
		$5,550.00
Appropriation,	$5,550.00	
Amount of Expenses,	5,550.00	

For Payment of City Debt.

Ezekiel Kendall,	$7,500.00	
Richard H. Dana,	2,000.00	
		$9,500.00
Appropriation,	$7,500.00	
Additional do.,	2,000.00	
	$9,500.00	
Amount of Expenses,	9,500.00	

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,	$4,239.50	
Cambridge City Bonds,	1,100.00	
Cambridgeport Savings Bank,	575.00	
Cambridge Savings Banks,	575.00	
William Gay,	480.00	
Robert Douglass,	461.52	
Boston Provident Institutions for Savings,	500.00	
E. Kendall,	455.00	
E. N. Holbrook,	287.50	
Lynn Institution for Savings,	287.50	
J. H. Wilkins,	287.50	
D. McFarland,	275.00	
R. H. Dana,	110.00	
B. Wentworth,	60.00	
J. Whitehouse,	57.50	
Sundry banks, &c., on temporary loans,	2,647.33	
		$12,398.35
Appropriation,	$15,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	12,398.35	
Balance unexpended,	$2,601.65	

For Interest on Water Loan.

Interest warrants on bonds,	$3,000.00	
		$3,000.00
Appropriation,	$3,000.00	
Amount of Expenses,	3,000.00	

For Land Damages.

William Read, land to widen Mt. Auburn and Brighton streets,	$700.00	
		$700.00
Appropriation,	$1,500.00	
Amount of Expenses, $700.00		
Transferred, 775.00		
	1,475.00	
Balance unexpended,	$25.00	

For Bell Ringing.

Joseph Brackett, District One, . .	$50.00	
Amos Munroe, " Two, .	45.00	
J. W. Parker, " Three, . .	45.00	
		$140.00
Appropriation, . .	$150.00	
Amount of Expenses,	140.00	
Balance unexpended,	$10.00	

For Reference Books and Maps for Schools.

E. P. Dutton & Co., maps, . . .	$162.10	
Crosby, Nichols & Co., books, . .	28.50	
William D. Ticknor & Co., books, .	8.40	
C. M. Dinsmoor, maps and books,	22.65	
Francis Cogswell, " .	17.85	
B. W. Roberts, " .	18.05	
R. S. Fletcher, " .	2.85	
C. A. Skinner, " .	2.85	
Henry Thayer, " .	2.85	
H. F. Harrington, " .	6.60	
H. O. Houghton and J. McDuffie, " .	18.30	
		$291.00
Appropriation,	$300.00	
Amount of Expenses,	291.00	
Balance unexpended,	$9.00	

For Dana Library.

C. F. Orne, Librarian, ...	$100.00
Moses Ricker, building book-case, .	60.00
Crosby, Nichols & Co., books, . .	120.03
William D. Ticknor & Co., " . .	88.89
W. W. Wellington, " . .	9.00
Amount carried forward,	$377.92

Amount brought forward,		$377.92	
Thurston and Miles, printing,		4.00	
Freight,		.25	
			$382.17
Appropriation,	$404.34		
Amount of Expenses,	382.17		
Balance unexpended,	$22.17		

For the Dowse Institute.

Amount paid the Treasurer,		$600.00	
			$600.00
Appropriation,	$600.00		
Amount of Expenses,	600.00		

Reserved Fund.

Appropriation,	$25,000.00
Transferred,	15.000.00
Balance,	$10,000.00

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1860.

	Original Appropriations.	Added or Subtracted.	Appropriations as altered.	Amount of Expenditures.	Balances Unexpended.
Instruction of Public Schools,	$36,000.00	+ $1,300.00	$37,300.00	$37,221.34	$78.66
Hopkins Fund,	725.98		725.98	493.75	232.23
Repairs of School-houses,	3,000.00	— 200.00	2,800.00	2,747.74	52.26
Care, &c. of School-houses,	2,800.00	— 75.00	2,725.00	2,714.83	10.17
Almshouse,	8,000.00	— 450.00	7,550.00	7,491.46	58.54
Labor at Stone Ledge,	1,500.00	— 600.00	900.00	869.50	30.50
Police and Watch,	13,500.00	+ 900.00	14,400.00	14,396.59	3.41
Repairs of Roads and Sidewalks,	20,000.00	+ 900.00	20,900.00	20,876.59	23.41
Fire Department,	12,500.00	— 200.00	12,300.00	12,265.53	34.47
Incidental Expenses,	12,000.00	+ 15,000.00	27,000.00	25,723.35	1,276.65
Reservoirs and Drains,	6,000.00	+ 650.00	6,650.00	6,624.51	25.49
Lighting Streets,	6,500.00	— 475.00	6,025.00	6,008.48	16.52
Paving,	5,000.00	— 1,475.00	3,525.00	3,518.74	6.26
Hydrants,	500.00	+ 10.00	510.00	506.84	3.16
Watering Streets,	1,700.00		1,700.00	1,700.00	
Care and Repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges,	6,000.00		6,000.00	2,325.24	3,674.76
Care and Repairs of Bridges,	17,500.00	— 1,890.00	15,610.00	10,362.41	5,247.59
Burial Grounds,	2,500.00	+ 530.00	3,030.00	3,025.15	4.85
Fuel for the City,	4,000.00		4,000.00	3,994.95	5.05
Public Squares,	300.00	— 150.00	150.00	140.53	9.47
Salaries of City Officers,	5,550.00		5,550.00	5,550.00	
Payment of City Debt,	7,500.00	+ 2,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	
Interest and Bank Discounts,	15,000.00		15,000.00	12,398.35	2,601.65
Interest on Water Loan,	3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00	
Land Damages,	1,500.00	— 775.00	725.00	700.00	25.00
Bell Ringing,	150.00		150.00	140.00	10.00
Reference Books and Maps for Schools,	300.00		300.00	291.00	9.00
Dana Library,	404.34		404.34	382.17	22.17
Dowse Institute,	600.00		600.00	600.00	
Reserved Fund,	25,000.00	— 15,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00
Amount of Appropriations,	$219,030.32		$219,030.32	$195,569.05	$23,461.27
Amount of Expenditures,			195,569.05		
Balance unexpended,			$23,461.27		

DR. JOSEPH WHITNEY, TREASURER,

1859,	Balance,	$1,696.12
Dec. 1.	Sundry persons and Institutions, temporary Loans,	115,924.00
	Sundry persons, Drain Assessments,	7,178.65
	" " Grading "	96.47
	Dana Library, fines and subscriptions,	146.90
	City of Salem, for support of Pauper,	49.50
	Interest N. Prentiss' note,	40.84
	Old iron sold,	26.67
	Amory Houghton, Notes and interest,	2,651.93
	Asa Murdock, interest,	87.07
	J. B. Smith, Notes and interest,	1,056.65
	H. H. Eames, on account of Cemetery,	2,327.38
	J. S. Ladd, Police Justice,	2,976.62
	J. Hanscom, Warden, on account of Almshouse,	2,978.50
	J. F. Jefferds, Weighing Fees,	92.82
	F. H. White, " "	139.73
	S. S. Green, " "	85.18
	I. P. Estes, " "	81.23
	J. Burridge, Jr., " "	87.91
	I. C. Holmes, " "	108.58
	J. C. Willey, Criminal "	125.89
	R. Litchfield, Jr., rent of City Hall,	566.50
	State of Massachusetts, burying Paupers,	87.50
	J. A. Jacobs, Dog Licenses,	462.30
	" " Billiard Licenses,	36.00
	" " Bowling "	10.00
	" " Circus "	10.00
	" " Menagerie "	10.00
	Town of Lexington, repairs and care Great Bridge,	38.84
	" Brighton, " " " "	54.24
	" W. Cambridge, " " "	55.47
	J. Wyeth, for old Fence,	12.00
	Bridge Fund, for care and repairs of West Boston and Canal Bridges,	2,325.24
	Wm. Gay, rent of Farm,	125.00
	Fluid barrel sold,	1.50
	Charles Gookin, Administrator on the Estate of Phebe Gookin,	100.00
	Trustees of Hopkins Charity Fund,	432.87
	State of Massachusetts, School Fund,	900.15
	M. Egan, for Watering Cart,	25.00
	Cambridge Water Works, interest,	3,000.00
	J. A. Holmes, taxes 1856 and 1857,	155.10
	J. Whitney, Collector, taxes 1858,	1,227.00
	" " " 1859,	18,580.62
	" " " 1860,	170,906.68
		$337,080.65

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 1, 1860.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Cr.

1859.	State Tax,	$5,196.00
Dec. 1.	Interest, permanent Loan,	10,494.77
	" temporary "	2,647.33
	R. H. Dana, Note,	2,000.00
	E. Kendall, "	4,500.00
	" "	1,000.00
	" "	1,000.00
	" "	1,000.00
	Cambridge Water Bonds, interest,	3,000.00
	Sundry persons, temporary Loan,	105,000.00
	" " per warrant and Mayor's drafts,	171,233.69
	Balance on hand,	30,008.86
		$337,080.65

Due for Sundry Bills unpaid,	$755.85	
" " Interest "	82.50	
		$337,080.65

JOS. WHITNEY, *Treasurer.*

ACCOUNT OF CITY DEBT, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

Date.	Rate.	To whom payable.		Amount.	When payable.	Interest paid to
November 6, 1850.	5½	Lowell Institution for Savings,		$3,000.00	November 6, 1870.	November 6, 1860.
January 23, 1851.	5½	" " " "		8,000.00	January 23, 1871.	July 23, 1860.
December 16, 1851.	6	" " " "		20,000.00	Deeember 16, 1860.	June 16, 1860.
August 6, 1852.	5½	" " " "		12,900.00	August 6, 1862.	August 6, 1860.
April 6, 1857.	5¾	" " " "		30,000.00	April 6, 1877.	October 6, 1860.
November 1, 1850.	5½	D. McFarland,		3,000.00	November 1, 1865.	May 1, 1860.
February 12, 1851.	5½	" "		2,000.00	February 12, 1866.	August 12, 1860.
September 5, 1850.	5¾	E. N. Holbrook,		5,000.00	September 5, 1862.	September 5, 1860.
September 5, 1850.	5¾	Lynn Institution for Savings,		5,000.00	September 5, 1862.	October 15, 1860.
February 10, 1853.	5	Boston Provident Inst. for Savings,		10,000.00	February 10, 1863.	August 10, 1860.
July 1, 1858.	5	Cambridge City Bonds,		7,000.00	July 1, 1878.	July 1, 1860.
October 18, 1856.	5¾	Ezekiel Kendall,		4,000.00	October 18, 1861.	October 18, 1860.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	Solomon Whitehouse,		1,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1860.
April 1, 1854.	5¾	J. H. Wilkins,		5,000.00	April 1, 1864.	October 1, 1860.
March 30, 1854.	6	First Evang'l Congregational Society,		1,000.00	September 30, 1862.	September 30, 1860.
May 26, 1856.	6	William Gay,		8,000.00	May 26, 1865.	May 26, 1860.
June 17, 1856.	5¾	Cambridgeport Savings Bank,		5,000.00	June 17, 1866.	July 10, 1860.
July 14, 1856.	5¾	" " "		5,000.00	July 14, 1866.	July 10, 1860.
July 18, 1856.	5¾	Cambridge " "		10,000.00	July 18, 1864.	July 10, 1860.
June 1, 1857.	6	Robert Douglass,		7,692.00	June 1, 1867.	June 1, 1860.
June 1, 1858.	6	Dowse Institute Fund,		10,000.00		June 1, 1860.
July 1, 1859.	5	Cambridge City Bonds,		15,000.00	July 1, 1879.	July 1, 1860.
November 26, 1860.	6	John Sargent,		1,000.00	November 26, 1862.	
November 26, 1860.	6	" "		1,000.00	November 26, 1862.	
Deeember 1, 1859.	5	Jared Coffin, temporary Loan,	$7,500.00		On demand.	June 1, 1860.
January 16, 1860.	5	" " " "	3,424.00		On demand.	July 16, 1860.
		State of Mass., State Tax,	4,330.00		Deeember 1, 1860.	
		Co. of Middlesex, Co. "	12,662.40		Deeember 31, 1860.	
				27,916.40		
July 1, 1856.	6	Loan to Cambridge Water Works Co.,		50,000.00	July 1, 1881.	July 1, 1860.
				$257,508.40		

SCHEDULE OF NOTES DUE THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

DECEMBER 1, 1860.

N. Prentiss, note, . . .	$1,000.00
Amory Houghton, " . . .	972.75
" " "	877.06
Asa Murdock, " . . .	1,935.00
" " "	967.50
Cambridge Water Works, Bond, . .	$50,000.00
	$55,752.31

JOS. WHITNEY, *City Treasurer.*

REPORT

CONCERNING THE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

THE Committee appointed to examine the real and personal property belonging to the City and report its estimated value, with a schedule thereof, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following: —

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Estimate and Inventory made by the Overseers of the Poor, November 23, 1860.

Furniture, beds, bedding and dry goods,	$2,231.33
Stores, vegetables, &c.,	1,064.63
Carpenters', blacksmiths' and shoemakers' tools and stock on hand,	538.50
Hay, straw, manure, &c.,	765.00
Horses, cows, hogs, farming tools, &c.,	2,301.00
Wagons, carts, sleds, harnesses, &c.,	1,097.00
	$7,997.46

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE CITY.

The Public Commons.
Fort Washington.
Winthrop Square.
Dana Square and Hastings Square.
The Dana Library in City Hall.
Burial ground in Ward One.
" " " " Two.
Gerry's landing, " One.

Cemetery grounds,	$10,000.00
Almshouse,	27,500.00
City farm,	19,000.00
Eighteen school-houses,	185,000.00
House and land on Fourth Street,	1,500.00
City Hall and fixtures,	20,000.00
Library and apparatus at High School,	3,200.00
Gravel farm,	10,000.00
Five hay-scales,	1,600.00
Nine horses, $2,200, — 12 harnesses, $250,	2,450.00
Seven carts, $500, — 3 sleds, $200,	700.00
One stone roller, $50, — one plough, $20,	70.00
Utensils for work on roads,	150.00
Land and City stables,	9,500.00
	$290,670.00

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY CONNECTED WITH THE FIRE DEPARTMENT,

ACCORDING TO AN ESTIMATE MADE BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

Engine No. 1, and apparatus,	$1,550.00
" " 2, " "	1,400.00
" " 3, " "	1,350.00
" " 4, " "	1,300.00
" " 5, " "	1,275.00
" " 6, " "	1,400.00
Hook and Ladder apparatus,	500.00
House and land, No. 1,	3,000.00
" " " 2,	3,200.00
" " " 3,	2,700.00
" " " 4,	3,000.00
" " " 5,	3,600.00
" " " 6,	2,000.00
Seventy-eight hydrants, $40 each,	3,120.00
	$29,395.00

RECAPITULATION.

Personal Property of the Almshouse,	$7,997.46
Real and Personal Property of the City,	290,670.00
Property of the Fire Department,	29,395.00
Total,	$328,062.46

All which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN LIVERMORE,
M. T. BIGELOW,
E. M. DUNBAR,
Sub-Committee.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BRIDGE FUND.

The Commissioners of the Bridge Fund herewith submit their Annual Report for the current financial year, showing the amount of the Fund on the first day of December, 1859; the receipts upon the same, whether from interest or otherwise, together with the expenses that have been paid, and the present condition and amount of the Fund.

Amount of Fund, December 1, 1859,		$103,388.04
Interest received,		5,378.48
Bank dividends,		700.00
Rent of toll-houses,		287.83
Rent of house leased to T. G. Rice,	$600.00	
Less amount paid for sewer, drain and building fence, and taxes,	325.26	
		274.74
		$110,029.09
Expense of repairing bridges,		2,325.24
Present amount of Fund,		$107,703.85

Which is invested as follows, to wit: —

66 Bonds Cambridge Horse Railroad Co., $500 each,	$33,000.00
Amount carried forward,	$33,000.00

Amount brought forward,	$33,000.00
10 Bonds City of Boston, $1,000 each,	10,000.00
100 shares Cambridge City Bank stock,	10,000.00

The following Notes, secured by mortgage, payable in five years from their respective dates, with the exception of those of Isaac Livermore, which are payable on demand.

Isaac Livermore's note, dated Sept. 30, 1856,	6,000.00
H. O. Houghton's " " Feb. 8, 1858,	7,000.00
B. E. Colley's " " " "	4,000.00
Rufus Lamson's " " " "	2,000.00
A. H. Safford's " " " "	2,500.00
T. G. Rice's " " " "	5,000.00
Amory Houghton's " " Mar. 20, "	8,000.00
Geo. W. Fifield's " " Dec. 1, "	1,200.00
John Sargent's " " " "	2,000.00
John Sargent's " " April 12, 1859,	2,000.00
Amory Houghton's " " Jan. 1, "	5.000.00
J. & J. O. Wetherbee's " April 28, "	4,000.00
Isaac Livermore's " " Oct. 17, 1860,	6,000.00
Cash on hand,	3.85
	$107,703.85

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. D. GREEN,
JOS. WHITNEY,
S. P. HEYWOOD,
Commissioners.

CAMBRIDGE, December 3, 1860.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY, DECEMBER 26, 1860.

The Commissioners of the Cambridge Cemetery, as required by the Act of the Legislature which prescribes their duties, herewith present their Report of their acts and doings, and of the condition of the Cemetery, and an account of the Receipts and Expenditures for the same, for the financial year ending Dec. 1, 1860.

They have given that attention to the affairs of the Cemetery, and exercised that supervision over the same, which they believed to be required. The Superintendent, Mr. H. H. Eames, has appeared to understand his duty and to be diligent and faithful in its discharge.

The number of lots sold the year past has been twenty-five.

The Receipts and Expenditures may be stated as follows:—

Received for lots sold,		$1,158.51
" " labor in grading, sodding, &c.,		589.75
" " burials,		493.50
" " sundries,		51.12
" of W. A. Saunders, for Shepard Congregational Society,		50.00
Amount of Receipts,		$2,342.88
The Expenditures have been,		
For labor,	$1,661.98	
" salary of Superintendent,	650.00	
		2,311.98
Balance in favor of Cemetery,		$30.90
Amount carried forward,		$30.90

Amount brought forward,	$30.90
The Cemetery should be credited with hay and muck carried to the Almshouse, to the amount of	$75.00
	$105.90

One hundred and forty trees have been set out within the grounds the past year; namely, 130 Lindens and 10 Tulip trees, all of which are alive and promising well.

The Gateway of the Cemetery has been well painted and sanded, and also the fence on each side; about 400 feet of stone wall have been built on the northerly side of the grounds, and about an equal length of pale fence, 5 feet high. A ditch, about 80 feet long, has been made from the end of the fence to the river to prevent cattle from crossing.

Muck, to the amount of about 100 cords, has been taken out from the low grounds, and is for sale;—worth, where it lies, about $1.50 per cord.

A considerable amount of work has been done in grading and preparing another portion of the public lot for burials.

The accompanying schedule of graded lots, sold and unsold, and of fences, hedges and monuments, has been prepared by the Superintendent.

	Number of Graded lots sold.	Number graded and unsold.	Number of Iron Fences.	Number of Hedges.	Number of Monuments.
Summit Avenue,	51		15	3	8
Sweet Brier Path,	7		5		1
Rose "	1		1		
Elm Avenue,	16		5	1	4
Linden "	34	8	11	1	4
Syringa Path,	8		3	1	
Central Avenue,	22		7	3	2
Oak "	55		33	1	7
Crescent "	33		14	2	4
Acorn Path,	16		1	1	1
Laurel Avenue,	18		4	2	
Pine Avenue,	4		4		1
Tulip Path,	8	1*			
Dell "	19		2	3	
Iris "	6		3		1
Vine "	5		1	2	
River Avenue,	58		22	3	6
Green Path,	26		1	3	
Bramble "	10	2		2	
	397	11	132	28	39

* Since sold.

The number of lots sold in the year 1860 was twenty-three.

Burials,	231
Removals from Ward II.,	34
Total,	265

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES D. GREEN,
ZELOTES HOSMER,
ANSON HOOKER,
W. A. SAUNDERS.

REPORT

OF

THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Overseers of the Poor of the City, in conformity with usage and for the information of the inhabitants, herewith submit their Report of the affairs in their department, for the year ending Dec. 1, 1860.

In the month of October they made a return, as required by law, to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, containing answers to a great variety of questions prescribed, in regard to the number, character, condition and nationality of the poor, both in and out of the Almshouse, relieved and supported by the City, in whole or in part, during the year ending September 30, 1860, — which return is appended to this Report.

The numbers, mentioned in the returns, embrace not only paupers strictly so called, male and female, children and adults, but also a few persons, about five upon an average, under sentence from our Police Court to the Almshouse as a Workhouse, — it having been constituted such according to law.

The whole number of persons relieved or supported for the year has been 507. The average number supported in the almshouse has been 75.

The appropriations made at the beginning of the year were,

For the Almshouse, ...	$8,000
For Labor at the Ledge, ...	1,500
Making a total of	$9,500

The expenditures chargeable to these appropriations, and the receipts and earnings of the establishment, including stone sold

and delivered for the use of the City, are exhibited in the following schedules:

MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

		Almshouse.	Ledge.
1859.	December,	$817.36	$238.12
1860.	January,	1,052.83	
"	February,	718.84	46.38
"	March,	370.19	
"	April,	*277.91	
"	May,	213.00	
"	June,	549.26	195.00
"	July,	630.22	
"	August,	679.83	150.00
"	September,	448.51	38.00
"	October,	742.72	
"	November,	990.79	202.00
		$7,491.46	$869.50

The Receipts have been as follows:

For vegetables sold,	$1,975.75	
" board of paupers from State and Towns,	224.16	
" fish,	150.00	
" swine,	82.72	
" calves,	13.00	
" one horse,	35.00	
" picking hair,	29.00	
" stone sold,	787.10	
		$3,296.73
Cash paid by the Warden into the treasury, as per receipts,	$2,973.50	
Sundry bills paid by order of Overseers, namely,		
Amount of an execution,	121.07	
Amount carried forward,	$3,094.57	

* Bills for fuel approved this month were carried to the appropriation for Fuel for the City.

The amount expended for fuel was, for that consumed at the House,	$903.72
For that delivered to persons out of the House by Overseers,	570.33
	$1,474.05

Amount brought forward,	$3,094.57	
For a horse, ...	110.00	
Some small bills, ...	63.24	
		$3,272.81
Balance in the hands of Warden,		23.92
		$3,296.73
Value of stone quarried at the ledge and delivered to the City, for covering drains, ...	$1,481.07	
Ditto for new School-house, . .	62.50	
" 127 perch delivered for walls, .	131.75	
" stone supplied at the ledge, .	120.00	
" stone supplied and work on streets, ...	50.00	
Ditto stone, gravel and labor in widening and improving Almshouse Avenue,	100.00	
Other work for City by men and horses,	34.00	
		$1,979.32
Credit Almshouse for board, care, nursing, &c., of six small-pox patients, on account of the Board of Health, to the amount of		326.00
Due for stone sold to individuals, including some charges of previous years, .		924.23
Due from the State for burials, . .		45.00
" towns and cities, . . .		242.10
Due for support of women with nursing infants, ...		121.33
		$6,934.71
Increase of personal property, as per valuation, over that of last year, .		594.62
		$7,529.33

The valuation of the personal property of the establishment, as made by a Sub-committee of the Board, at the end of the financial year, was $7,997.46.

Among the assets of the Almshouse, included in the Report of last year with the receipts and earnings of the year, was a claim against the County for the support of sundry persons sen-

tenced to our workhouse, who had no legal settlement in this Commonwealth, which claim covered a period of several years. If it be legal, as we are instructed it is, it may properly be classed with the assets; such portion of it with the assets of each year as then accrued. The bill has been presented to the County Commissioners but has not yet been allowed. Its present amount somewhat exceeds $800. By vote of the Board it has been placed in the hands of counsel.

In addition to this claim against the County, there is due to the Almshouse for the support of J. & W. Cox, at $2 each per week, . .	$728.00
For Charles Hurd, — bill paid to Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, ...	78.25
For Charles Hurd, board from Aug. 11, 1857 to Nov. 30, 1860, at $2 per week, ...	421.25
For support of the family of Timothy White, amount of an execution, including costs, &c., .	102.98
For support of the family of Timothy White, bill from Dec. 4, 1858, to 1859, about . . .	50.00
	$1,380.48

It should be further stated that labor by inmates of the establishment, to an amount estimated at $200, has been expended on the house and in making permanent improvements on the place.

The Board think themselves happy in being able to state, in conclusion, that they have always found the buildings and grounds in perfect order, under the judicious and faithful management of Mr. Hanscom, and his estimable wife, and the condition of the inmates all that could be reasonably desired, — nothing being omitted that is essential to secure, so far as practicable, the employment of those who are of competent health to labor, and to promote the comfort and contentment of the sick, the aged and infirm, and to give as good instruction to the children in the school of the establishment as is given in the other schools of the City of corresponding grade.

The following returns were made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for the year ending September 30, 1860.

RETURN OF CHILDREN

UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE, SUPPORTED AT THE PUBLIC CHARGE IN THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, DURING YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1860.

(*General Statutes*, *Chap.* 70, *Sections* 23, 24.)

NAMES.	AGE.	SEX.
John Donlon,	12	Male
William J. Wilson,	12	"
Daniel Cochrain,	13	"
Henry Smith,	12	"
Frederick Smith,	10	"
William R. Sanderson,	9	"
George H. Morse,	9	"
Royal Morse,	4	"
Charles J. Cutter,	7	"
Morgan J. Sweeney,	7	"
William Temple,	5	"
Robert McGurdy,	7	"
William Mitchell,	10	"
Robert Mitchell,	7	"
Thomas Breaden,	11	"
Arthur Leary,	10	"
Michael Murphy,	3	"
James Tracey,	1	"
James Woodbeck,	1	"
William Holland,	5	"
William Holahond,	2	"
Thomas Holahond,	8	"
James Holahond,	4	"
William Housington,	1	"
Catharine Gilligan,	12	Female
Eliza Gilligan,	10	"
Catharina Dempsey,	11	"
Annie M. Sweeney,	11	"
Belinda Sweeney,	9	"
Celia J. Sweeney,	6	"
Hannah M. Morse,	6	"
Margaret McGurdy,	8	"
Mary Slatery,	5	"
Adaline Sanderson,	3	"
Isabella K. Sanderson,	7	"
Mary Jane Sanderson,	6	"
Sarah Ann Mitchell,	10	"
Lizzie Jays,	4	"
Mary Jays,	2	"
Margaret Halahand,	6	"
Mary Halahand,	1	"
Mary O'Brine,	1	"
Margaret Sullivan,	1	"

RETURN OF THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

1. What number of persons have been relieved or supported by your Town in the year ending Sept. 30, 1860?	507.
2. Of those, how many have a legal settlement in your town?	76.
3. How many are foreign born?	Nearly all.
4. How many of the foreign born are from England and Ireland?	$\frac{9}{10}$.
5. How many State Paupers have you sent to the State Almshouses?	Unknown.
6. How many of the poor assisted in your Town or sent to the State Almshouses were foreigners?	$\frac{9}{10}$.
7. How many of your insane poor do you support in the State Lunatic Hospitals?	1.
8. How many of your idiotic poor are in the State Institution for educating idiots?	None.
9. Have you an Almshouse?	Yes.
10. What number of acres of land is attached to your Almshouse?	33.
11. What is the estimated present value of your Almshouse establishment? Value of real estate $42,000, value of personal property $8,000.	$50,000.
12. What number of persons have been supported in your Almshouse during the whole or any part of the year?	261.
13. What is the average number supported in the Almshouse?	75.
14. What is the average weekly cost of supporting each pauper in the Almshouse?	$1.75.
15. What number of persons have been inmates of your Almshouse who are unable to perform any kind or amount of Labor?	35.
16. What is the estimated value of all the labor performed by the poor in your Almshouse?	$500.00.
17. How many persons, including their families, have you supported out of the Almshouse during the whole or a portion of year?	None.
18. What is the average weekly cost of supporting each pauper out of the Almshouse?	We support none.
19. How many have you aided out of the Almshouse?	220.
20. How many have you supported or relieved who were insane?	6.
21. How many who were idiots?	4.
22. What number of persons relieved or supported during the year, in your town, have become dependent by reason of insanity or idiocy?	10.
23. What number of your poor supported at the public charge have been made dependent by intemperance in themselves?	Nearly all except children.
24. What number by intemperance in those who ought to have been their supporters?	$\frac{7}{10}$.
25. What is the total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving the poor in your town during the year, including interest on your Almshouse establishment?	$10,000.
26. How many are supported in your Almshouse at the present time?	65.
27. How many are supported out of the Almshouse at the present time?	None are entirely.
28. How many are assisted out of the Almshouse at the present time?	25.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

JAMES D. GREEN,
GEORGE T. GALE,
WILLIAM CALDWELL,
DANIEL U. CHAMBERLIN,
WILLIAM HUNNEWELL,
ANSON HOOKER,
J. W. PRESBY.

Overseers of the Poor.

CAMBRIDGE, December 20, 1860.

REPORT

OF

MOSES CLARKE, M. D.,

VISITING PHYSICIAN.

To the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN: — Twenty-three persons, twelve males and eleven females, have required regular medical attendance in the Almshouse the past year; of this number six have died, — five from consumption and one from typhoid lung fever, — all males, and, with one exception, all were brought into the house in an advanced state of the disease. The children of the house have been remarkably exempt from disease. Pure air, plenty of sunlight and plain nourishing food all conduce to make children healthy; this fact is made apparent by the rapid change to a healthy look of those children who have been brought into the house and who have not before enjoyed these requisites of health. One child has been born during the year.

Out of the house, under your direction, I have attended upon seven persons, — one in child-bed, three with lung fever, two with scarlet fever, and one with a fractured arm; — all recovered.

The sick, as usual, have at all times received the constant attention and sympathy of the Warden and family.

Very respectfully,

MOSES CLARKE.

CAMBRIDGE, December 31, 1860.

In Board of Overseers of the Poor, January 1, 1861.

Accepted.

WM. HUNNEWELL, *Clerk.*

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CAMBRIDGE, December 18, 1860.

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Cambridge.

GENTLEMEN: — In accordance with the requirements of the Fire Ordinance, I present the following Report of the condition of the Fire Department, with a list of the officers and members, the number and location of Reservoirs and Hydrants, the number of fires and alarms from December 18, 1859, to date, the amount of loss by fire and insurance on same.

The houses used for the purposes of the Department are in good condition, with the exception of Engine House No. Three, which leaks so badly about the belfry that, unless soon attended to, it will sustain serious damage. The Roll of the Department comprises 250 men. When, in my Report of last year, I stated the whole number of alarms to be forty-eight, and twenty-four only of those for fires, I dared not anticipate a more fortunate result for the future. But another year has elapsed and the record indicates but thirty-one alarms, nineteen of which were for fires in the City, nine out of the City, and three from other causes. Engines have been used at thirteen fires, three only of which required the use of all the Engines of the Department. So that, notwithstanding the extensive growth of the City during a period of twenty years, and the increased liability from the combustible nature of the buildings, an opportunity is afforded for general congratulation that, during the last year of that period, the services of the Department have been the least required. It is a fact worthy of mentioning that no false alarm for the purpose of calling out the Department has occurred during the year. Assistance has

been rendered at fires out of City eight times ; received assistance six times. The prompt and efficient manner in which the Firemen, and also the Fire Police, have performed their respective duties is worthy of commendation, and I am pleased to add that nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony of the Department, nor accident befallen its members. The loss by fire during the year is $33,330. Insurance on the same, $22,180. Nearly one half of this was by the Lumber Wharf fire.

Our present exemption from fires is not a safe criterion for the future, and it behooves us to look to our facilities for meeting an emergency. To this end, and in consideration of the difficulty often experienced in communicating an alarm from one section of the City to the other, owing to the distance between the bells of different districts, and in view of the advantage derived from a knowledge of the locality of a fire at the same time the alarm is received, I would respectfully recommend the adoption of a telegraph system for fire alarm. Upon inspection of the Hydrants in the fall, many of them were found broken and otherwise injured, and it is inferred that persons unacquainted with their use have so injured them when taking water for the streets, as they have not been used for any other purpose. I would therefore recommend that for such purposes a limited number of Hydrants be used.

Upon examination of the Reservoirs, they were found to be much decayed. In many localities the water in the Reservoirs is diminished, owing to the extensive drainage of the streets ; but this difficulty is obviated in a measure by the introduction of supply pipes from the Water Works, thirty of which have been put in. Last year a reservoir caved in near the church on Harvard street, and this year one at junction of Main street and Broadway. I think the better policy would be in such cases to rebuild them water-tight and furnish them with supply pipes, substituting stone caps and iron covers in all cases where wooden ones become decayed. The water from such reservoirs is preferable for Hand Engines, and almost indispensable where Steam Fire Engines are used. I trust the time is not far distant when one of the latter will be added to our Department.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. EATON,

Chief Engineer Fire Department.

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer.

GEORGE B. EATON, Columbia, cor. Washington street.

Assistant Engineers.

CHARLES B. STEVENS, Thorndike street.
CHARLES L. RUSSELL, Green "
ORRIN G. JONES, Chauncy "
GEORGE H. COPELAND, Windsor " (Sec. of Bd.)

Cambridge Engine Company, No. 1.

House on Church street, Ward 1.

GEORGE A. THURSTON, *Foreman.*
ALFRED HODSDON, 1*st Assist. Foreman.*
WM. H. H. EMORY, 2*d* " "
JOHN P. WHITE, *Clerk.*
DANIEL MCALLISTER, *Steward.*

Chas. H. Ryan,
Geo. O. Rollins,
Geo. F. Mumler,
Denis J. Crowley,
John L. Norris,
Michael Flaherty,
John Finton,
Chas. D. Russell,
Edward Sinnott,
Geo. Kincaid,
Edwin Willard,
Geo. M. Sands,
Thomas Lalley,
John McGinn,
John K. Jones,
Wm. Woodland,
Bernard McElearney,
William Ware,
Geo. T. Tucker,
Henry Kneeland,
Albert C. Berry,
John E. Bean.

Twenty-seven members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 22 feet Suction Hose, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 700 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co.

Union Engine Company, No. 2.

House on Main, near Windsor street, Ward 4.

FREDERICK W. HAGAR, *Foreman.*
ISAAC BULLARD, *1st Assist. Foreman.*
JOSEPH B. SAUNDERS, *2d* " "
WILLIAM CADE, *Clerk.*
EDWARD A. BROWN, *Steward.*

Eben F. Bixby,	James Bennett,	James McKown,
Michael Daily,	George H. Coolidge,	Alexander Barry,
John B. Favor,	James Henry,	Joseph Marvin,
Darius M. Richards,	Horace H. Hosmer,	Fred. N. Gleason,
Ezekiel Cartwright,	William Fisher,	Edward Fox,
Levi Hawkes,	John Walker,	Henry Hayward,
Timothy McCarty,	Augustus Tallack,	Thomas Day,
Benedict F. Scanlan,	William Megrath,	Frederick Jennings,
Edward L. Bowers,	William Lawson,	Gorham B. Messer,
Peter Thoroughgood,	James Berwick,	Franklin Sanborn,
Jesse M. Ray,	Richard Marvin,	Joseph Cartwright.
Thomas Houghton,	Henry Pratt,	

Forty members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 5 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 650 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, in good condition.

Engine built by Howard and Davis.

Niagara Engine Company, No. 3.

House on Cambridge Street, Ward 3.

GEORGE H. TAYLOR, *Foreman.*
WILLIAM MULLETT, *1st Assist. Foreman.*
THOMAS CASEY, *2d* " "
WILLIAM SMITH, *Clerk.*
DANIEL K. WHEELOCK, *Steward.*

James McLaughlin,	John Dormer,	George H. Dale,
James F. Dalton,	William H. Clucus,	Thomas Woods,

Thomas Dale,	John G. Hopkins,	Paul Newar,
Edward B. Kinsley,	Bart. McCormick,	John W. Richmond,
Frank Howard,	Michael Maney,	William Jones,
John B. Newman,	Charles W. Jones,	James O'Brine,
Joseph H. Travers,	Samuel Dustin,	Jacob Bradeene,
James Marsh,	William Mellen,	Hugh J. Carr,
Geo. E. Woodman,	Thomas H. Silsbury,	Silas Atkins,
James Conners,	John S. Daniels,	Stephen Richardson,
William Porter,	James Nunery,	M. A. Dillon.
James S. Casey,		

Thirty-nine Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House in leaky condition. Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 700 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 1 Hose Carriage, ordinary.

Engine built by Thayer.

Hydrant Engine Company, No. 4.

House at junction of Western Avenue and River Street, Ward 4.

Byron Bailey,	*Foreman.*
Benjamin L. Wentworth,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
John A. Smith,	2*d* " "
Charles E. Hancock,	*Clerk.*
Joseph Peirce,	*Steward.*

William Norris,	A. J. L. Fowles,	Wm. H. Hanscom,
N. B. Fellows,	Thomas Lucy,	Charles Henderson,
George Mason,	Cyrus J. Stevens,	Samuel Ham,
John Ham,	Peter R. Davis,	James Crosscup,
William Dolan,	Leander Greeley,	Benjamin Scott,
James S. Cole,	Benjamin S. Watts,	Joseph Stevens,
T. B. Wentworth,	Joseph Cross,	Nelson Fogg,
Albert Norris,	Joseph S. Dolbeare,	George R. White,
Isaac W. Bailey,	Samuel Lucy,	James Dixon,
Newell Martin, Jr.,	Thomas Luther,	Charles Dakin,
John Young,	George W. Smith,	Jacob A. Holt.
Sanford A. Parker,		

Thirty-nine Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 27 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 675 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good.

Engine built by Hunneman.

Daniel Webster Engine Company, No. 5.

House on North Avenue, near Winthrop School-house, Ward 5.

Edward S. Marston,	*Foreman.*
George Cutter,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Chas. C. Gutterson,	2*d* " "
Levi D. Hall, Jr.,	*Clerk.*
Henry K. Parsons,	*Steward.*

Eliphalet Griffin,	Oliver A. Bond,	Albert Morse,
James H. Cutter,	Wm. H. Thompson,	Alonzo Lewis,
Frederick A. Gerry,	John J. Henderson,	Asa S. Thompson,
George Newton,	Robert Henderson,	Edward Lincoln,
J. M. Parsons,	James A. Henderson,	Charles Teele,
Thomas Digman,	Abel A. Fox,	W. H. Petria,
Patrick Delay,	David D. Claflen,	Charles E. Presby,
William Bryant,	Samuel Stiles,	Nathan Dow,
David Gerry,	John F. Rice,	Peter Runey,
Stephen Stiles,	Joseph Snow,	Nathan Wilson.
James H. Nason,		

Thirty-six Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 28 feet Suction Hose, 6 Buckets, 1 Pipe, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 500 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 100 feet Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Howard & Davis.

Pioneer Engine Company, No. 6.

House on corner of Main and Dock Streets, Ward 2.

William J. Atkins,	*Foreman.*
Daniel B. C. Hill,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
Henry H. Abbott,	2*d* " "
Joshua S. Sanborn,	*Clerk.*
Alfred S. Grant,	*Steward.*

Daniel Messer,	George Hixon,	Curtis Leonard,
William Cutting,	Collins Crosscup,	Albert Pearce,
James Murphy,	James Barron,	William S. Hamer,
John Gaffney,	James B. Coleman,	Timothy Nelson,
Charles Howlett,	John Deasey,	James Martin,
Matthias Barry,	Charles Megrath,	Christopher Morris,
Samuel A. Goodrich,	James H. Prince,	James Delany,
James Hiscock,	Daniel W. Donavan,	Francis Joyce,
Eugene Daily,	Helery B. Andrews,	John Black,
George Moody,	B. F. Regan,	George H. Link,
Frederick Pearce,	Samuel Cartwright,	George E. Rutledge.
Charles Humes,	James B. Holland,	

Forty Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Engine, 26 feet Suction Hose, 4 Buckets, 2 Pipes, 2 Axes, Hose Carriage, 650 feet Leading Hose, 1 Blunderbuss, good; 50 feet Hose, ordinary.

Engine built by Hunneman.

Franklin Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1.

House on Main, near Windsor Street, Ward 4.

Theodore Collamore,	*Foreman.*
Daniel E. Frazier,	1*st Assist. Foreman.*
James Ewell,	2*d* " "
Gustavus A. Smart,	*Clerk.*
Jackson Hall,	*Steward.*

A. J. Foster,	Edward L. Davis,	William Johnston,
Daniel Cross,	Charles A. Davis,	S. E. Chamberlin,

Israel Woodbury,	George W. Peirce,	Isaac Rivers,
William H. Smart,	Daniel Hayes,	J. F. McCorrison,
John C. Ford,	John H. Burgess,	Samuel O. Felker,
George L. Harris,	James M. Mason,	William H. Stearns.
Benjamin Crosscup,		

Twenty-four Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

House, Carriage, 12 Ladders of various lengths from 12 to 35 feet, 1 Splice Ladder 52 feet in length, 2 Guy Ropes, 8 Buckets, 3 large Hooks with chain and rope attached, 2 small Hand Hooks, 4 Chain Dogs, 4 Rakes, 5 Forks, 4 Axes, 5 Crotch Poles, 2 Crowbars, 2 Saws, 1 Harness, 1 Wrench to supply pipes in Reservoirs, in good condition.

There are 2 long ladders beside the fence in the yard of the First Methodist Society, Third St., Ward 3, in good condition.

In addition to the articles herein described the Companies are furnished with the requisite number of Badges, Keys, Fire Hats, Belts and Spanners, Signal Lanterns, Hand Lanterns, Crowbars, Hydrant Wrenches, Goose-necks, and all the necessary apparatus for use in the performance of their respective duties.

Fire Police.

Allen B. Parsons, Ward 1.
Thomas Work, " 4.
Moses Ricker, " 4.

Hunneman Engine Company, No. 7.

House on Church Street, Ward 1.

F. L. Chapman, *Foreman.*

The duties of this Company are confined to the Ward, as the apparatus in their charge is private property, but, by an agreement with the City, they go to other parts when required. They receive $100 per year from the City for repairs, and $8 per hour for services rendered. It is a large and efficient Company and indispensable in that locality.

COMPENSATION OF THE CAMBRIDGE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The compensation of the members of the Fire Department is as follows: —

ENGINEERS.

Chief Engineer, $300 per annum; Assistants, each $100 per annum; Secretary of the Board, $25 per annum.

Foreman of Company,	$60	per annum.
First Assistant Foreman,	50	" "
Second " "	45	" "
Clerk,	55	" "
Steward,	115	" "
Members of Companies,	40	" "
Allowance for Fuel and Lights,	25	" "

[The compensation of Engine Company No. 5, in Ward No. Five, is one half of the above, with the exception of the Steward's, which is $85; but the allowance for fuel and lights is the same as to the other Companies.

The Steward of the Hook and Ladder Company receives $70, and the allowance for fuel and lights is $15.]

RESERVOIRS.

A star [*] indicates those furnished with supply pipe.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

Corner Main and Dana streets.
Mt. Auburn street, foot of Linden street.
* " " opposite Orthodox Church.
* Corner Brighton and Spring streets.
Brattle street, south end Appian Way.
Garden street, north " " "
School Court, north end.
* Junction Garden street and Concord Av., opposite Arsenal.
Square, front of house of late Dr. Holmes.
Kirkland, opposite Oxford street.
Sumner street, opposite residence of Mr. Lerned.
Cambridge street, opposite Richardson's Buildings.
Prescott street, near J. D. Green's barn.
Bow street, centre of Square.
College Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

* Junction Main street and Broadway.
Pioneer street, front of School-house.
* Corner Harvard and Davis streets.
* Broadway, Corner of Windsor street.
Corner Washington and Windsor streets.
* Harvard street, head of Cherry.
Corner Harvard and Norfolk streets.
* Harvard street, opposite Burial Ground.
* Corner Harvard and Prospect streets.
Corner Essex and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Hancock streets.
Broadway, head of Tremont street.
* Prospect st., 175 feet north of Broadway.
* Norfolk street, midway between Broadway and Hampshire street.
* Corner Harvard and Columbia streets.
* Austin street, opp. house of late A. Rice.
* Corner Inman and Harvard streets.
* Corner Clark and Hampshire streets.
* Corner Medford and Cambridge streets.
* Corner Tremont and Gardner streets.
Corner Washington and Cherry streets.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

* Front of Hotel, junction Bridge and Gore streets.
* Corner Gore and North Third streets.
* Cambridge street, 70 feet east of North Third street.
Corner South Sixth and Spring streets.
* Corner Otis and Fourth streets.
Corner Cambridge and south Fifth sts.
* Corner Thorndike and Third streets.
New England Glass Co.'s Yard.
Winchester's Factory Yard.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

* Corner Washington and Harrison sts.
East end of School street, near Brooks' Buildings.
Main street, 50 feet west of Car Factory.
Main street, near Hovey's Bacon Works.
Corner School and Cherry streets.
Corner Brookline and Auburn streets.
Corner Pearl and Franklin streets.
* Junction Western Avenue and Pleasant street.
Corner Main and Cross streets.
* Corner Magazine and Williams streets.
Main street, near Liberty Pole.
* Corner Main and Brookline streets.
* Corner Austin and Douglass streets.
Main st., Square east of Irving House.
* Pearl street, near Jones & Co.'s Factory.
* Main street, junction of Western Avenue and River street.
Corner Main and Austin streets.
Green street, opposite house of Daniel Stone.
Main street, east side of D. Osborn's Factory.
Corner Washington and Pine streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

North Avenue, near junction Waterhouse street.
North Avenue, near Engine House No. Five.

HYDRANTS.

LOCATED IN WARD ONE.

On Brattle street, on the line between Messrs. Longfellow and Hastings.
Corner Brattle and Ash streets.
" Brattle and Hilliard streets.
On Brattle street, at the corner Brattle House estate, near big tree.
On Harvard street, opp. Harvard Block.
Junction of Main and Harvard streets.
Corner Main and Trowbridge streets.
" Harvard and Remington streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Scientific School.
Corner Cambridge and Sumner streets.
" N. Avenue and Chauncey street.
Corner Cambridge and Baldwin streets.
" Garden and Mason streets.
On Waterhouse street.
Corner Mt. Auburn and Brighton streets.
" Mt. Auburn and Howard streets.
" Dunster and South streets.
On Kirkland street, opposite Divinity Hall Avenue.
On Oxford street.
On North Avenue, opp. Linnæan street.
Corner North Avenue and Shepard street.
Between the rails of R. R. track, in front of Lyceum Hall.

LOCATED IN WARD TWO.

Corner Main and Lee streets.
" Main and Hancock streets.
On Moore, head of Hastings street.
Corner Washington and Clark streets.
" Harvard and Clark streets.
On Norfolk street, head of Washington street.
On Essex street, westerly side, midway between Harvard and Austin streets.
On Cambridge street, north side, near junction of Hampshire and Cambridge streets.
On Main, opposite Pleasant street.
Corner Main and Essex streets.
" Windsor and Lincoln streets.
On Cambridge street, cor. Willow Place.
On Cambridge street, opposite the head of Maple Place.
Corner Broadway and Davis street.
" Harvard and Dana streets.
" Harvard and Hancock streets.
" Columbia and Washington streets.
On Prospect street, near L. Valentine's.
Corner Prospect street and Broadway.
" Prospect and Hampshire streets.
" Norfolk and Hampshire streets.
On Tremont street, near Wellington's House.
Main, corner of Dock street.

LOCATED IN WARD THREE.

Corner Cambridge and Sixth streets.
" Cambridge and Third streets.
Junction Cambridge and Bridge streets.
On Cambridge street, opposite Wellington's counting-room.
On North street, near Glass Works cutting shop.
On Bridge street, south side, opposite the head of Water street.
Corner Third and Vine streets.
Corner Cambridge st. and Franklin Alley.
" Fifth and Gore streets.
" Second and Otis streets.
On Bridge street, opposite the Bay State Glass House.
Corner Otis and Seventh streets.
" Thorndike and Sixth streets.
" Thorndike and Fifth streets.
" Gore and Fourth streets.
" Spring and Fourth streets.

LOCATED IN WARD FOUR.

Corner Main and Columbia streets.
Near Junction of Main and Austin streets.
Corner Main and Windsor streets.
Junction of Front and State streets.
On Washington street, near east end.
On Main street, opp. Brooks' Buildings.
On River, opposite Cottage street.
On River, opposite Harrison Avenue.
Corner W. Avenue and Jay street.
Corner River and Franklin streets.
" Pearl and Cottage streets.
" Pearl and Auburn streets.
" Brookline and Franklin streets.
On Main street, opposite John Livermore's house.
Foot of School street.
Magazine, near Short street.

LOCATED IN WARD FIVE.

Between the rails of railroad track, opposite office door.

FIRES AND ALARMS FROM DECEMBER 18, 1859, TO DECEMBER 18, 1860.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Description.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes.
1860.						
Jan'ry 2	Alarm,		Longwood,			Fire in Longwood.
" 9	Bay State Glass Company,		Bridge Street,	Trifling.		Bags drying near stove took fire.
" 18	Royal Richardson,	One dwelling-house, unfinished, consumed, one injured,	Wendell Street,	$2,000	$2,000	Unknown.
" 25	George Stevens,	Two-story building,	Bridge Street,	1,500		"
	Moses Warren,	" "	" "	1,600	1,200	"
	William H. Howland,	Lumber,	" "	4,000	3,000	"
	Flint & Kent,	"	" "	4,000	4,000	"
	Samuel J. Thompson,	"	" "	150	150	"
	Jacob Seelye,	Sewing Machines, stock and tools,	" "	1,500	1,500	"
	William L. Lockhart,	Coffin Manufactory, stock and tools,	" "	2,000	1,500	"
" 26	Alarm,		" "			Rekindling of ruins.
" 27	John Corkrey,	Unfinished dwelling-house,		Trifling.		Incendiary.
Feb'y 29	Alarm,		Roxbury,			Fire in Roxbury.
March 3	"		Watertown,			Fire in Watertown.
" 6	New Eng. Glass Company,		North Street,	Trifling.		Tar took fire from furnace.
" 27	Royal Douglass,	Store-house rear Laboratory,	Cor. Main and Douglass st.	Trifling.		Sparks from chimney.
" 29	Alarm,		Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 31	Heirs of Abraham Hilliard,	Unoccupied dwelling-house,	North Avenue,	1,500	1,200	Incendiary.
May 24	Mrs. Blackstock,	Dwelling-house,	Broadway near Court,	Trifling.		Defect in chimney.
June 19	Lanergan & Co.,	Chemicals at Pyrotechnic Works,	Foot of South Fifth Street,	50	50	By spark while driving nail in bench.
" 21	Charles Mitchell,	Bed,	Western Avenue,	Trifling.		Child playing with matches.
" 27	Dalphon Osborn,	Lumber in dry-room,	State near Main Street,	30	30	Defect in furnace.
" 27	Alarm,		Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 27	George G. Rice,	Dwelling-house,	North Avenue,	250	250	Child playing with matches.
August 1	Alarm,					Bell and Everett bell.
" 8	Martin L. Smith,	Store-house and stock,	Main Street,	750	500	Struck by lightning.
Sept. 3	J. Hall & Sons,	Schooner Sarah Hall,	Hall's Wharf,	Trifling.		Spark from stove.
" 4	Mason Davis,	Soap-house and stock,	Lincoln Court,	5,000	1,500	Accidental.
" 21	Daniel Stinson,	Dwelling-house,	Pine Street,	Trifling.		Shavings near stove took fire.
Oct. 19	Alarm,		Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 22	"		West Cambridge,			Fire in West Cambridge.
" 23	"		Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
Nov. 1	"					Ringing chime bells.
" 2	Christopher Caldwell,	Stack of hay,	Pleasant Street,	1,000	800	Incendiary.
" 23	Alarm,		Somerville,			Fire in Somerville.
" 25	Henry Potter,	Unoccupied double dwelling-house,	Cogswell Avenue,	3,000	3,000	Incendiary.
Dec. 3	George Stevens,	Organ Factory and stock,	Corner Fifth and Otis Sts.	5,000	1,500	Unknown.
				$33,330	$22,180	

RECAPITULATION.

Number of	Engineers,		5
"	Members,		250
"	Fire Police,		3
"	Engines,		6
"	Hose Carriages,		7
"	Feet of Suction Hose,		158
"	Buckets,		39
"	Pipes,		10
"	Axes,		17
"	Feet of Leading Hose,		4,025
"	Blunderbusses,		6
"	Hook and Ladder Carriage,		1
"	Ladders,		15
"	Hooks,		5
"	Crotch Poles,		5
"	Rakes,		4
"	Forks,		5
"	Fire Hats,		42
"	Reservoirs,		65
"	Hydrants,		78
"	Alarms from fires in City,	19	
"	" " " out of City,	9	
"	" " other causes,	3	
			31
Loss on Buildings and Stock,		$33,330	
Insurance " " "		22,180	

REPORT

OF

GEORGE W. FIFIELD,

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS AND OF DRAINS.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, December 19, 1860.

To the Honorable City Council:

THE undersigned, for the purpose of furnishing information in a form convenient for reference, in relation to the various departments which come under his supervision, asks leave to submit the following

REPORT:

ROADS AND SIDEWALKS.

The appropriation for roads and sidewalks, for the financial year ending November 30, 1860, was,	$20,000.00
Additional, ...	900.00
Total, ...	$20,900.00
Expended, ...	20,876.59
Balance unexpended, ...	$23.41

From the above appropriation not less than $6,500 has been expended in what might be termed extraordinary expenditures, such as grading the hill on Broadway, widening the Main Street, grading sidewalks on Cambridge Street, and in various other ways.

During the past winter and spring, about 7,500 yards of gravel were teamed from Belmont and mostly distributed upon the

streets as it arrived, leaving but little for distribution through the summer when gravel is much needed for dressing the uneven places upon the streets.

11,500 feet of curbstone have been set the past season, and 6,300 yards of paving done in gutters and cross-walks. 1,250 yards of brick paving have been laid the present season.

The cost of the above paving to the road appropriation has been about $4,500.

The teams and men have been employed a good part of the summer and fall in waiting upon pavers and in removing surplus earth from new drains being constructed.

In concluding this part of my Report, I feel bound to state that the practice which has lately prevailed of watering the streets with fresh water, however much it may conduce to the comfort and convenience of the citizens, is nevertheless a very great injury to the streets; particularly is this the case upon flat land and in shaded localities.

PAVING.

The appropriation for paving, for the financial year ending November 30, 1860, was	$5,000.00
Expended, ...	3,518.74
Balance unexpended, ...	$1,481.26

The expenditure under this appropriation has been for paving 1,701 yards on Harvard street, in Ward One, and for setting curbstone, paving gutters, &c.

WEST BOSTON AND CANAL BRIDGES.

The appropriation for West Boston and Canal Bridges, for the financial year ending November 30, 1860, was	$6,000.00
Expended, ...	2,325.24
Balance unexpended, ...	$3,674.76
Cash received for rents, &c., and paid to the Treasurer, ...	$287.83

There will doubtless be an additional outlay required the coming season, as various repairs are needed which it was not

thought advisable to make the present year, such as painting, relaying a portion of the sidewalk on West Boston Bridge, and rebuilding one of the piers at the draw of Canal Bridge.

BRIDGES.

The appropriation for bridges, for the financial year ending November 30, 1860, was	$17,500.00
Expended,	10,362.41
Balance unexpended,	$7,137.59

The expenditure for bridges the present season, except what has been paid upon Prison Point Bridge, has been very small. There are yet two bridges, the one called the Great Bridge, and the other the Western Avenue Bridge, which are in an unsafe condition and will require provision for their reconstruction or repair.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Nine horses,	$2,200.00
Twelve harnesses,	250.00
Seven carts,	500.00
Three sleds,	200.00
One stone roller,	50.00
One plough,	20.00
Utensils for work on roads,	150.00
	$3,370.00

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. FIFIELD,
Superintendent of Streets.

RESERVOIRS AND DRAINS.

The appropriation for Reservoirs and Drains, for the financial year ending Nov. 30, 1860, was	$6,000.00
Additional,	650.00
Total,	$6,650.00
Expended,	6,624.51
Balance unexpended,	$25.49

The following is a list of the Drains constructed, with their length, capacity and cost:

AUSTIN STREET DRAIN.

522 feet long; size 12×15 inches; 9 feet 2 inches deep at terminus. Cost, ... $326.63

PINE STREET DRAIN.

1,038 feet long; size 14×16 inches; 4 feet 6 inches deep at terminus. Cost, ... 565.31

BROADWAY DRAIN.

322 feet long; size 15×17 inches; 3 feet 1 inch deep at terminus. Cost, ... 253.95

NORTH AVENUE DRAIN.

1,750 feet long; size 20×24 inches; 8 feet deep at terminus. Cost, ... 1,634.19

WINTER STREET DRAIN.

780 feet long; size 14×16 inches; 5 feet 7 inches deep at terminus. Cost, ... 597.54

SPRING STREET DRAIN.

367 feet long; size 14×16 inches; 10 feet deep at terminus. Cost, ... 300.72

UNION STREET DRAIN.

300 feet long; size 14×16 inches; 5 feet deep at terminus. Cost, ... 193.72

CAMBRIDGE STREET AND BROADWAY DRAIN.

1,776 feet long; size 18×20 inches; 6 feet 6 inches deep at terminus. Cost, ... 1,445.12

MAIN AND WASHINGTON STREET DRAIN.

850 feet long; size 24×24 inches; built of wood; 12 feet deep near terminus. Cost, . . . 1,000.00

Amount carried forward, $6,317.18

Amount brought forward,	$6,317.18

NORTH AVENUE AND HOLMES PLACE DRAIN.

950 feet long; size 14×16 inches; 7 feet deep at terminus. Cost,	522.50
Total cost of new Drains,	$6,839.68
Deduct for covering stone furnished from City Ledge,	1,203.47
Total drawn from Treasury for new drains,	$5,636.21
Expended on Drains previously constructed, and on Reservoirs,	988.30
Total amount expended,	$6,624.51

In addition to the foregoing, covering stone have been furnished for the following drains, the expense of which has otherwise been borne by private contribution.

Drain in Arrow Street,	234 feet.
" " Dana "	440 "
" " Ware "	350 "
" " Harvard Square,	253 "
" " Sacramento Street,	300 "
" " Maple Avenue,	1,200 "
Total,	2,777 feet.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. FIFIELD,

Superintendent of Drains.

REPORT

OF

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

To his Honor the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN:— The undersigned begs leave to submit the following Report in relation to the Street Lamps, and the Lamps on West Boston and Canal Bridges, for the purpose of giving the substance of the quarterly reports made by him during the past year, in a form better adapted for reference.

STREET LAMPS.

The number of street lamps burning gas is as follows:

In Wards One and Five, ...	129	
" " Two and Four, ...	142	
" Ward Three, ...	35	
	——	306

The number of lamps burning fluid is,

In Ward One, ...	4	
" Wards Two and Four, ...	26	
" Ward Three, ...	14	
	——	44
Total number of Street Lamps, . . .		350

Of these thirty-two have been added during the last year.

The expense of the street lamps for the past year was as follows:

For Gas,	$3,651.10
" Fluid,	379.42
" Lighting,	1,512.89
" Gas fixtures, glass, repairs, &c.,	265.07
" Salary of Superintendent,	200.00
Total,	$6,008.48

Three men are employed to light the lamps who are paid thirty-seven and a half cents per month each, for each lamp.

The average cost through the year for each lamp burning gas, was 5 cents and 8 mills per night; and for each lamp burning fluid, 4 cents per night.

The posts, lamps and fixtures are in good condition, except the want of being painted.

BRIDGE LAMPS.

The number of lamps on West Boston Bridge is	39
" " " Canal Bridge is	16
Total	55

The expense of the lamps during the past year was as follows:

For Fluid,	$414.61
" Lighting,	220.00
" Repairs,	19.48
Total,	$654.09

Two men are employed to light the lamps, being the same men who tend the Draws, and they are paid two shillings each per month for each lamp.

Fluid is used, and the cost of each lamp has averaged three and a half cents per night.

The posts, lamps and fixtures are in good condition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, Jr.,
Superintendent of Lamps.

REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DANA LIBRARY.

The Trustees of the Dana Library submit to the City Council their third annual Report.

During the year ending 30th November, 1860, two hundred and fifty-five bound volumes and six pamphlets have been added to the Library: of which two hundred and twenty-four were purchased by the City, and the remainder were donations from individuals; making the whole number of bound volumes in the Library at the present time nineteen hundred and seventy-seven.

There has been a gratifying increase in the number of subscribers during the past year, and the Trustees believe that it is only necessary for the institution to be generally known, to be appreciated.

The books taken have generally been used with care, and no volume has been lost from the Library since it was opened. The average number of books taken out per week, during the year, is one hundred and twenty-five.

The following is a statement of the sums which have been expended for the Library during the past year, namely:

Purchase of books,	$217.92
Book-case,	60.00
Printing,	4.00
Freight,	.25
Salary of Librarian,	100.00
Total expenses,	$382.17
Appropriation,	404.34
Balance unexpended,	$22.17

The Trustees have received from subscriptions and fines the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety cents ($146.90), which has been paid over to the City Treasurer.

The City is under an obligation to expend the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for the Library. Therefore it will be necessary, in making the appropriation for the coming year, to add to the sum of three hundred dollars aforesaid, the amount of fines and subscriptions received, namely, $146.90, and the amount of the unexpended balance of the past year, namely, $22.17; making the whole of the appropriation for the next year not less than four hundred and sixty-nine dollars and seven cents ($469.07).

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. D. GREEN,
J. P. RICHARDSON,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
GEORGE LIVERMORE,
ANSON HOOKER,
M. T. BIGELOW,
Board of Trustees.

REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES OF THE DOWSE INSTITUTE.

The Board of Trustees of the Dowse Institute would respectfully submit to the City Council their second annual Report.

The second course of lectures before the Institute commenced on Tuesday, November 29, 1859. The opening lecture was given by Henry Ward Beecher, and the course was continued on succeeding weeks, as follows: —

One lecture by George Sumner,
Four lectures by W. B. Rogers,
Four lectures by Edwin P. Whipple,
One lecture by George W. Curtis,
One lecture by Francis Bowen,
One lecture by Henry Giles,
One lecture by Herman Melville,
One lecture by Wendell Phillips,
One lecture by Edward Everett.

The third course commenced on Tuesday, November 20, 1860. The opening lecture was given by Charles Sumner. Arrangements have been made for a course of fourteen or fifteen lectures, to be given weekly during the winter.

In order to avoid the confusion which was experienced the last year at the sale of tickets, the plan was adopted, the present season, of registering the names of all persons desirous of attending the lectures, and, after the number of such persons had been ascertained, of distributing the tickets according to some equitable method. Eighteen hundred and seventy-eight names were registered, and tickets were allowed to those holding numbers divisible by three, upon the payment of fifty cents

per ticket. Probably this is the best mode of distribution that can be adopted while we are restricted to our present accommodations.

The intentions of the founders of the Institute cannot be fully realized, until we have a larger lecture-room than exists at present in Cambridge. It is hoped that either private or public munificence will before long supply this pressing want.

The sum of one hundred dollars has been presented by the Board to the Cambridge High School, to be expended in such manner as the High School Committee should deem expedient.

The sum of twenty-five dollars has been expended in books which were presented to the Cambridge Almshouse, for the use of its inmates, under such regulations as the Board of Overseers of the Poor might see fit to adopt.

Accompanying this Report is a copy of the Annual Report of the Treasurer, giving an exact account of the receipts and expenditures of the Board of Trustees during the year, together with a copy of the report of the Auditor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ZELOTES HOSMER,
JAS. D. GREEN,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
H. R. HARDING,
CHARLES DEANE,
} *Board of Trustees.*

Cambridge, December 25, 1860.

DR. DOWSE INSTITUTE IN ACCOUNT WITH CHARLES DEANE, TREASURER. CR.

1859.			1859.		
Nov. 10	To paid J. Wilson & Son, for printing tickets,	$11.50	May 2	Balance from old account,	$50.98
" 28	" " " " "	2.00	June 9	By six months' interest on Dowse Fund,	300.00
" 29	" " H. W. Beecher, for introductory lecture,	100.00	Dec. 5	" " " "	300.00
Dec. 1	" " Boston Transcript, for advertising "	2.00	" 5	" proceeds of sale of tickets,	293.00
" 6	" " George Sumner, for lecture,	35.00			
1860.			1860.		
Jan'ry 3	" " Prof. Rogers, for lectures and expenses,	104.00	June 8	By six months' interest on Dowse Fund,	300.00
" 3	" " Thurston, Miles & Pritchett, printing,	6.25			
" 9	" " J. Mahady, for repairing table,	2.75			
" 26	" " George W. Curtis, for lecture,	50.00			
" 31	" " E. P. Whipple, for four lectures,	104.00			
Feb'y 7	" " Prof. Bowen, for lecture,	25.00			
" 14	" " H. Giles " "	30.00			
" 21	" " H. Melville " "	55.00			
" 28	" " Wendell Phillips, for lecture,	25.00			
Mar. 12	" " Edward Everett " "	100.00			
" 12	" " Thurston, Miles & Pritchett, printing,	1.25			
" 12	" " Cambridge Chronicle, for Advertising,	14.50			
" 16	" " R. Litchfield, for bill for attendance,	26.50			
" 16	" " Haskell's bill, for camp stools,	55.00			
" 16	" " Dickson's bill, for stand lamp,	6.00			
" 16	" " Hayward & Co., for moving settees,	6.50			
" 16	" " A. J. Osborn, doorkeeper,	8.00			
" 16	" " H. C. Gale, "	1.00			
" 17	" " H. N. Streeter's bill, carriage hire,	3.50			
" 20	" " W. W. Wellington, for stationery, stamps, &c.	2.00			
" 20	" " C. Deane's bill,	1.00			
April 18	" " High School, Cambridge, as per vote,	100.00			
" 18	" " For books for Almshouse, " "	25.00			
Nov. 1	" Balance to new account,	341.23			
		$1,243.98			$1,243.98
			Nov. 1	Balance from old account,	$341.23

(Signed) CHARLES DEANE, *Treasurer.*

A true copy.

Attest : W. W. WELLINGTON,

Secretary of Dowse Institute.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Trustees of the Dowse Institute, at their quarterly meeting in August last, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, would respectfully report that he has examined the same and found them to be correct, with satisfactory vouchers for the payments made.

JAMES D. GREEN, *Auditor.*

CAMBRIDGE, November 5, 1860.

A true copy,
Attest: W. W. WELLINGTON,
Secretary Dowse Institute.

REPORT

OF

THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING JANUARY, 1861.

The School Committee hereby submit their Report of the state of the Public Schools to their fellow citizens, confident that they have sustained no detriment at their hands. They received them from their predecessors in excellent condition; they have watched over their interests with faithful purpose; and they will transfer them to their successors, in the full tide of energetic and successful work.

We leave our well-tried and efficient system and methods very much as we found them and as they have continued for years. For, although there are points as to which we think that we see room for improvement, yet reforms in an established organism so important as that of our schools, should be effected, in the apt language of the Report of last year, "only by slow, wary and tolerant advances." That which is already so good and has accomplished so much for the public welfare, should never be interfered with, until it can be reasonably predicated that the changes which are contemplated will be improvements. We have been content, therefore, to pursue our administration mainly under the forms and ordinances already existing; keeping our eyes wide open to discover their defects, but rejoicing also to recognize their merits. And this we may justly and proudly assert of our system, just as it is, that nowhere can more thorough mental discipline and sound instruction be obtained, within the same limits, than in the Cambridge schools.

But at the same time it is the part of wisdom to be always

vividly alive to the possibilities of improvement, and to have them so fully considered and perfectly understood as to be in readiness to avail ourselves of them whenever opportunity may offer. We shall therefore take occasion in this Report to suggest some of the particulars wherein we think that our schools may be improved; and, as a portion of them involve the adoption of new principles as to the philosophy of mental culture, and would therefore require a change of methods of instruction, and as others have reference to a peculiar conjuncture of circumstances that renders them of especial moment at the present time, we shall express ourselves with freedom, so as to present our topics from various points of view, and, if possible, be perfectly understood.

ALPHABET AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

We begin, where our system itself begins, with the Alphabet and Primary Schools. There are now of these two grades, taken together, 26 schools, embracing 38 teachers and 2,206 scholars. It is our pleasant duty, first of all things, to do justice to the labors of these teachers. Characterized, as a whole, by ceaseless interest and faithful endeavor, they are accomplishing all that the system under which they work allows them scope and opportunity for. Some, of course, are less successful than others. They are not so well adapted to their sphere of duty, and are not altogether happy therefore in engaging and drawing out the minds of the little ones they labor with. Or they have not the faculty to discipline their scholars, without a degree of sternness and severity that it is painful to associate with the training of such tender youth. But there are no drones nor mere time-servers among them; while not a few maintain their schools at a point of superiority which makes them models of excellence, according to the standards by which these grades of schools have heretofore been judged.

We are all the more happy to bear this favorable testimony, because we are about to offer some strictures on the principles on which this class of schools has been conducted. And it would be a source of severe regret should our remarks be interpreted to cast reproach on those whom we so highly respect, and whose faithful exertions we hold in such sincere regard as the

teachers of these schools. Let the distinction we draw, then, be carefully noted. Let it be clearly understood that we are discoursing about the system which prescribes the teachers' methods, and not about those who labor under it; and if ever the course of our argument shall lead us, as it may incidentally do, to call in question the success of these teachers, let it be borne in mind that we shall be referring only to the influence of those methods under which they are now compelled to work, in qualifying even the best results of the highest capacity and the most assiduous toil.

We proceed to ask, then, how are we accustomed to govern and instruct little children in the Public Schools? Why, very much according to the same principles by which we govern and instruct the scholars of higher grade. They are placed under the same general rules of discipline, and are judged of by the same criteria. If beyond their a-b-c's, they have regular mental tasks allotted them, and when not reciting, are required to sit in motionless quiet, conning these tasks or gazing into vacancy. And the power of a teacher to secure uniform stillness and quiet, under such circumstances, is an important element in estimating her success.

And are such requirements what nature prescribes as genial and wholesome training for little children? Far from it. We must go to the nursery, if we would fairly learn what treatment the infant mind requires and what effort it is capable of; to the nursery, where half the children in our Alphabet Schools ought still to be. And are the occupants of the nursery sitting, speechless and motionless, hour after hour? Are they abstractedly poring over memoriter lessons? The very idea is preposterous. No healthy child, when left to nature, is ever still, even minute by minute, unless asleep. His feet are ceaselessly busy at locomotion, hither and yon. His eyes are forever peering into this and that. His fingers are forever touching or handling the objects around him in unsated curiosity. His tongue is forever asking questions — questions — questions — until at length the weary mother, longing for a respite, exclaims, "There, John, I do wish you would sit down and hold your tongue just two minutes!" But John has no idea of such a long season of unproductive quiet. Instantly he is at it again, toddling about everywhere and diving into

every thing. Active physical motion and ceaseless mental inquiry make up his life.

Now can we not,—should we not,—in plain, simple, common sense—make these familiar characteristics of infancy our guides to the management of Alphabet and Primary Schools? Shall a teacher, who has from sixty to a hundred little bodies in her charge, be required and expected to coerce them to unoccupied quiet, hour by hour, except when they are engaged in reciting or busy with a task? "Why," says a distinguished educator,* "the child that will sit still an hour must be an almost hopeless sample of physical inefficiency if not of mental feebleness. Were I a child at school, nothing should keep me still but employment of mind or body. I would rather be whipped twice a day than to keep still; and would take it cheerfully as a compromise for the privilege of fidgetting about."

The writer of this Report, when a teacher, after bearing to the last stretch of patience the restlessness of a nervous, wide-awake boy, took a five cent piece out of his pocket, and said, "There, Hall, sit still only five minutes and that is yours." Whereupon Hall straightened himself up, folded his arms, fixed his eyes on ours and began his effort for the glittering bribe. The school looked on with absorbing interest. One minute passed, and Hall was all right, motionless; two minutes; a half more than two; and then the unnatural strain to which he was subjecting himself could endure no more. He turned pale. He trembled for an instant in every limb; and then out went arms and legs to their utmost reach, in the spasmodic reaction, knocking books, slates and the head of his next neighbor, all over the room. We had saved our five cent piece. Perfect stillness is impossible to such a child. And shall the multitude of little folk in our Primary Schools, many of them just as wide-awake and restless as he, be forced by punishments to that which a coveted bribe cannot secure?

There is much talk now-a-days, and justly, about the lack of physical training. Our music teacher, Mr. Lincoln, has lately

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* Gen. H. K. Oliver; and, from our knowledge of his unbounded mental and physical activity, we are inclined to think that he has drawn upon his memory for the conditions of the compromise to which he refers. He was never injured by stillness, to say nothing of the rod.

read to the Committee an elaborate and highly creditable report on the subject. We heartily accord with many of the views he presented; but it is not to any abuses in the High and Grammar Schools that we are to turn for the chief sources of physical distortions and ails (so far as the discipline of our schools may in anywise be chargeable with producing them), so much as to the false methods that prevail in the Primary Schools. Why, the spinal column, — the whole skeleton of a child, indeed, is yet in the gristle; its muscles are yet flabby with immaturity. Force it now into a hard, fixed seat, — compel it to sit bolt upright there, hour by hour, motionless and silent, perhaps, as occurs sometimes under thoughtless teachers, with the arms folded or placed behind the body, — and who shall wonder at distortions of shape and interruptions of growth; at round shoulders, hollow chests and sallow cheeks?

Once more, as to the methods of instruction that should prevail in our Alphabet and Primary Schools, cannot we get leading hints from nature as to them? The only memoriter exercises now practised in these schools, by the regulations, are the table of numerals, the punctuation marks and the abbreviations. And, as to these last, the report of last year well says, "Little children, who can scarcely read words of one syllable, are crammed with what, to them, is senseless jargon, apparently because certain words are represented by their initial letters. They might as well learn the Greek or Hebrew letters because they go to an Alphabet School."

With what restless impatience the little things must delve at such unnatural tasks! Did you ever see Signor Blitz's educated birds? How admirably they perform! They draw wagons and fire guns, and imitate death, and accomplish other similar feats, to the great delight of the unreflecting observer. But the thoughtful associate constantly with such exhibitions the painful processes through which the birds have been trained to accomplish them; and they view them, therefore, with pain rather than satisfaction. So the excellent recitations of the abbreviation tables to which we often listen in our Primary Schools, suggest the weary hours of previous drill, the tears, the frets, the coercion that must have been undergone before such facility could be attained; and the exercise has been any thing but a pleasure.

What, then, does our visit to the nursery teach us about these things? Why, that in early childhood it is the phenomenal alone that the mind knows about or cares for; it is in that field, curious only about the qualities and quantities of things, that it endeavors after novel acquisitions. Pure intellection it has not yet reached to, and shrinks from in disgust. Mr. Williston remarks, with just discrimination, in a late report on the High School: "In no respect is the difference between a child's mind and that of an adult more striking, than the contrast between a child's love of change and variety and the power of concentration in the adult. It is a long way from one to the other and the end must be reached by slow and gentle gradations. It will not do to begin with a monotonous, unvarying routine, if you wish to stimulate to mental activity. Such a system will make dullards instead of bright, quick minds. This roving habit of mind in the child is not pernicious at that age. It is nature's way to get acquainted with the world in which it is placed, by exciting its wonder and curiosity at every step. In every plan for educating children, should we not, therefore, begin as nature begins, by allowing greater scope to this natural love of variety, detaining the mind only long enough on each object to fix some new idea?"

Yes, we reply, this is sound reasoning. In harmony with it, and so with nature, let there be a complete reconstruction of our Alphabet and Primary School methods. Let the schools be graded so that as many as possible attending any school can be classed together and taught together. Then let the system be one of genial attraction and not of arbitrary coercion. Let future estimates of the success of such schools be based less on what can be seen and heard on an examination day, than on what the faithful committee in charge knows to be transacting in them, day by day. There must be system, and there must be order; a school that is lacking in either of these is a failure at the start. But let the essence of the system centre, not in monotonous sameness, but in ever fresh variety; and let order be secured, not through the forced, sit still method, but through the self-forgetful attention which genial and interesting processes of instruction will produce. Let pleasant memoriter exercises be substituted for the abbreviation tables, and names, uses, definitions, spelling, structure of sentences, and the like,

be all taught in suggestive and pleasant association with the things that they represent or concern.

To quote further from last year's Report: "Instead of the abbreviation marks, it seems to us that the children in our Alphabet Schools might learn every week by heart a piece of poetry or at least two or three verses. There are portions of the Bible, too, which might easily be fixed in the minds of these little people. These can be learned in the same way as the songs they commit to memory. . . . . What is there to hinder the teacher from giving now and then to her little friends a simple talk about some familiar object; say, a leaf, a print, a toy, a house, or the like; — stopping every few minutes to catechize the young listeners on what has just been said, and leading them by well put questions to make their own contributions? The next day, while yesterday's lesson is still warm, the subject may be resumed, and the children questioned again. Suppose that a picture of an animal were shown. One scholar might give its name; another, tell its color; a third, mention some other trait within the range of a child's perceptions. Thus, little by little, a pretty good description might be built up out of the materials furnished by the scholars; and they would have what to young folks is always a great pleasure, the satisfaction of having told what they know as from themselves. Some one might now be called on to tell the whole story. It would be a premium on attention and intelligence to be called on to do this; and it would be done with eagerness. Next, the teacher might go beyond the experience of her pupils, and point out the instinct and habits of the animal, its food, its enemies, its use to man, and so on; bringing in at the right place an appropriate anecdote, or getting them to learn a bit of verse bearing on the same thing. All this implies no surrender of the regular book-teaching. It could be added to it, and it would add to it. It would increase the faculty of learning any thing that needs to be learned."

"Every thing that comes to hand is transfigured by the energy of intelligence into an instrument of knowledge. A common wood-cut, a simple landscape, a fire-side story, a dying leaf, a starting bud, the feather of a bird, the fall of a snow-flake, all wayside facts, all changes in the world of nature, are riches in the inventory of a quick-minded and clear-eyed instructor."

Here is an amount of suggestion that it would take a well-cultured teacher a long time to exhaust; and in the same strain of intelligent and apt remark are the following words from the pen of a late superintendent of schools* in New York City. The importance of these quotations, we believe, will amply compensate for their length.

"Variety and change are elements in the child-mind, and their lessons should therefore be brief and often changed. Their mental aliment needs this spice of variety; to them novelty is pleasure. The whole of nature is a volume where a leaf may be daily turned for gathering knowledge and to teach the heart. Natural history is full of interest to the young; a cow, a dog, a cat, though familiar objects, would always excite an interest and afford them pleasure and instruction. They might be taught to spell the object spoken of; for instance: 'Skin; what do they do with the hide?' 'What is leather, and how do they tan it?' 'Hair'—'spell it;' 'what do they do with the hair?' 'What with horse hair?'—'What is soft hair called?' 'What do they do with fur?' 'Spell hoof;' 'What kind of a hoof has a cow, a sheep, a hog?' 'What a horse?' 'Butter, cheese, how is it made?' Each interrogation would be, as in cultivating the ground, — like digging and putting in the seed, — mind would grow and become productive under such methods of mental culture."

"Again; a most useful and interesting plan of instruction has latterly grown into disuse, and should be revived, that of lessons by means of pictures. While conveying other knowledge they may be made to aid in moral instruction. Pictures of animals, for instance, might introduce the subject of cruelty and win the youthful heart to pity. Pictorial Scripture illustrations, also, are always attractive to the young, and then, what a world to them, not only of interest, but of knowledge, is to be found in a good picture of rural scenes! It would afford lessons of spelling, definitions, and common things, for months; and then be forever new. Present a farm-yard, with poultry and domestic animals, a horse, colt, pig, cow, calf, hen, chickens, duck, goose, gosling, tree, bush, shrub, flowers, barn, hive, bees,—

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* S. W. Seton, assistant Superintendent, in Annual Report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856.

what glistening eyes would at once sparkle an answer, as the teacher cheerfully holds up the well-known picture-card, saying, 'Shall we take a trip into the country? Who wants to spell and tell about the farm-yard?' With short lessons, daily given, with never-ceasing variety, knowledge would soon accumulate in the store-house of the young mind, by the due exercise of its several faculties, without hazard of injury. Spelling lessons by dictation might always be a ready means of changing the exercise, not forgetting to use the powerful principles of association to help the memory by classification. Spell the following actions of the limbs; slap, to strike with the palm of the hand. Tap, to strike lightly with the finger. Thump, to strike hard. Kick, to strike with the foot. Stamp, to strike hard with the bottom of the foot. Butt, to strike with the head. Rap, to strike with quick blows."

"Name the limbs and joints of the body, while elevating or touching them; arms, elbows, hands, fists, thumbs, fingers, knuckles, wrists, shoulders, legs, feet, — at the same time spelling them. Then, while pronouncing each, define — arms, upper limbs; legs, feet, lower limbs; elbow, joint of the arm; wrist, joint of the hand; knuckles, joints of the fingers. Then, being seated, say — lap, to fold; lap, across the knees; lap, to take drink with the tongue. Then let there be a spelling lesson by touching, the pupils spelling whatever the teacher touches, they naming it, which serves to teach the pronunciation of words, a practice apt to be neglected in first lessons in orthography. Example: chair, table, window, card, door, floor, boy, girl, book, stove, &c.; and while thus excited, give a signal to look! — and directing by other signals to rise, sit, front, and face about, and a short exercise of the limbs."

Such lessons, it will be at once perceived, may be infinitely varied, and they would inevitably enlighten, instruct and please. Progress might not be so distinctly appreciable under such a method as under the present, but it would take in a far wider range, and, while of a better quality, would be acquired without injury to the faculties. The intellect would be constantly and pleasurably quickened, and the powers genially directed into those channels of attention, observation, reflection and comparison, which are to constitute the grand substructure of all substantial culture in after life.

We will advert, before we leave this branch of the subject, to another particular, in which a modification of the present system in the direction we have been indicating seems to be imperiously called for. We mean the deplorable waste of time which now occurs. This amounts, on the average, at a fair calculation, to one half of each school session. For no more than one half is consumed by each scholar in recitation, study and recess. And can we be satisfied to have our little ones thus spend half their school time in a forced inactivity and idleness that, while they are enfeebling the body, are caging up and robbing the mind? Rather let us adopt some system like that which we have recommended, or a better one if it can be devised, that will supply healthful occupation for both mind and body; stimulate a ceaseless interest; turn to useful account the God-bestowed propensity to be active, and send forward our children to the higher grades of schools, not merely proficient in the "senseless jargon" of the abbreviations, and in the reading and spelling that has been learned in a dull, prosy way, but with sharpened observation, a trained intelligence, and stores of facts, that will throw a charm around all future study, and furnish the intellect with material for those abstruser processes of thought which are the appropriate discipline and work of riper years.

It will at once be reasoned, that such a system as this could not be successfully carried forward, unless the teachers who should have it in charge should be possessed of superior capacity, diversified culture and special aptitudes. It is truly so; indeed, Alphabet and Primary Schools, be they under whatever system, demand high qualities and attainments, in order to secure the instruction that will be, in any true sense, a success; and it is one of the gravest among the fallacies that have heretofore prevailed, that to teach an Alphabet or Primary School is comparatively an easy task and makes but a small draft on either ability or cultivation. Current requirements for teachers of such schools have been graduated by the barrenness of the system under which they were to work; and those who have duly prized their opportunities and responsibility, and rated their position according to its intrinsic dignity and worth, have done so, in defiance of impressions and influences that have constantly been crowding them down to a subordinate place.

Their salaries, for instance, have been less than those of the teachers of other grades; while the term "*promoted*" has been in constant vogue, in connection with transfers from their positions to teacherships in the Middle and Grammar Schools. And thus the former have come to be regarded as only stepping-stones to the latter. The inexperienced teacher has been led to feel that she was only to be broken into service in this class of schools, entitled, if successful, to mount up higher at the first opportunity. And such an expectation of change has inevitably operated to prevent that thorough and solicitous interest which are the life and soul of a teacher's work. It is a positive premium on superficiality and discontent.

It is needless to remark, after the expression of such views, that, in our opinion, a sacred responsibility will rest on our successors to confer appropriate dignity and honor on the position of an Alphabet or Primary School teacher in Cambridge, by abolishing the invidious distinctions just referred to, that now degrade it; and this, whether any change be made in the method of instructing these schools or not. Moreover, in the future assignment of teachers to these as well as to the other grades, special adaptation and faculty must be the controlling bases of selection. And when a teacher in one of these schools develops peculiar capacity and fitness, her successes, instead of establishing her claim to be transferred elsewhere, must be regarded as grateful evidence that she is just where she ought to remain. Nothing should be suffered to exist that will excite or justify such a claim. Justice and Right must ordain it, that no place under our school system shall be more honored and cared for than that of a teachership in an Alphabet or Primary School.*

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* Mr. Wells, the accomplished Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, says in his last report: It is more difficult to find competent teachers for the Alphabet and Primary Schools than to fill any other situations. The highest interests of the schools require that teachers distinguished for aptness and tact should be selected for these grades.

S. S. Randall, Esq., Superintendent of Schools in New York, has remarked: "Especially should those to whom the education of the primary classes is committed, be not only competent and apt to teach, but equable, dignified and gentle in their deportment, kind and affectionate in their disposition, accustomed to self-control and familiar with the wants and peculiarities of the children

But there is something essential to the genuine success of Alphabet and Primary Schools, in addition to a good system and competent teachers; and that is the possession of such helps and appliances as will suggest and illustrate the lessons. There must be picture cards of various kinds; specimens of natural history in its familiar forms; and a museum of objects of common interest, whose contents might be gathered together almost hap-hazard and yet would rarely come amiss. A complete fit out of the kind for all these schools would cost but little. Supply cases and drawers, and the children themselves could wellnigh fill them. Nothing of the kind now exists; and it is a very wonder that so little thought has been bestowed on such an all-important point; so little improvement made of the practical hints that devoted and observing educators have thrown out from time to time. When, for instance, the late Mr. J. W. Ingraham, one of the fathers of the Boston Primary School system, built and furnished a Primary School-house that should serve as a model of what such a house requires, he had the piers between the windows recessed, and finished off into closets and cabinets that he subsequently filled with such objects as we have adverted to. Yes, and he had vases set on the window stools for flowers and dried grasses; and attractive pictures hung about on the walls. What a delightful school-room that was; how inevitably stored with profitable suggestions and refining ministries for the little ones who congregated there! And how is it that his admirable plan has not been more widely copied, and its advantages secured? Such furnishings save the trouble of any system. They are a system of themselves.

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intrusted to their care. As a general rule, much greater maturity of mind is necessary for the proper development and discipline of this class of pupils than for those of a more advanced grade; while in the selection and arrangement of teachers the youngest and least experienced are most frequently assigned to the duties of the former. The judgment, the disposition, the temper and the demeanor of the teacher should be narrowly scrutinized before committing to her guidance the intellectual and moral instruction of the elementary classes in our public schools."

In accordance with this enlightened sentiment, the salaries of the Primary School teachers in Boston, Lawrence, Chicago, and many other places advanced in educational progress, are equal and, in some cases, superior to those of the female teachers in other grades of the schools.

Making a broader application of these views, we take occasion to express our surprise at the singular inconsistencies that prevail in regard to the facilities for education in public schools. There is a laudable and evergrowing emulation to have school-houses so stately and ornamental as to be commanding objects in the landscape, and impress the passing stranger with the public spirit and noble principles of our communities. And yet there seems to be an almost utter absence of solicitude whether they be adequately furnished with those helps and conveniences, without which all the costly brick and mortar and wood-work go for comparatively nothing. What a singularity indeed, to say no more, that many thousands of dollars should be proudly and freely lavished on a building solely for school purposes, and only a few hundreds be afterward doled out towards the supply of facilities for the proper fulfilment of those purposes.

It is inspiring beyond measure for a teacher, — for it renders his instructions at once comprehensive, juicy, and fruitful, — when, as nature, science, art, life, &c., are referred to in the progress of his classes, he can lay his hand on a model or specimen to illustrate the point that may be before him. On the other hand, how irksome, how repressive of all freedom and richness, is the naked school-room that forces him upon dry, imperfect, verbal descriptions of what might otherwise be so promptly, easily and effectively explained.

How is it with our own school-houses in this particular? We have already remarked on the poverty of those of the Alphabet and Primary grades. Let us now take a glance at the interiors of the rest.

There is first the High School. It has an excellent library and philosophical apparatus, but it has gone forward to the present time without any cabinets of Natural History, any specimens of the fine arts, any models of architecture, any museum to illustrate the processes of art and the science of common things. The impossibility of accommodating any of these provisions in the present High School House has operated to repress any undertaking to secure them. But now that we are soon to have a new, ample and convenient house, let them be promptly and earnestly taken into view. Let private liberality be appealed to, to supplement what appropriations may be

made from the public treasury; let gifts be solicited of appropriate pictures and statuary, of specimens and models, so that the interior embellishments of the house shall be as complete and beautiful as its exterior is handsome and imposing. We suggest to the High School Association that they take this matter under their emulous and energetic fosterage. Let them visit the Boston Latin School, to see how admirably the similar association of the graduates of that school have adorned and furnished its rooms. Such an undertaking would add a new bond to the social ties that now bring them annually together, and dignify their union by the presence of an object that would open up noble and practical channels for the love they bear their Alma Mater and the pride they cherish in her honor and well-being.

Passing to the Grammar Schools, we find within each of them a few maps, a few reference books and a globe; and then, with one or two exceptions,* the schedule of their appliances for instruction is exhausted. It is a meagre show enough; and let no one complain that the teaching in this class of schools lacks juice so long as so few sap-vessels are furnished, in which juice may be elaborated and flow; so long as a standard of attainment is prescribed, necessitating the utmost economy of time and regularity of endeavor, and yet an exhausting as well as cramping burden is thrown on the minds of the teachers, for lack of a proper equipment to aid them by suggestion, by illustration, and by association of ideas.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

There are 12 schools of this grade; containing 946 scholars, and employing 18 teachers. The Reports of the Sub-Com-

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* The Shepard and Putnam Grammar Schools have made very creditable advances towards the possession of good libraries, through the joint enterprise of the teachers, scholars and districts pertaining to those schools. The Shepard Library contains 500 volumes, all carefully selected, a part for reference and a part for general reading. A considerable number were contributed by the pupils and others; there have been appropriations of money by the City to the amount of about $60; and the balance of means was raised by school exhibitions.

Here is an example that we should be glad to see emulated by all our Grammar Schools.

mittees and Examining Committees are almost uniformly strong in commendation of both the instruction and the discipline that prevail in them. A few have failed to give satisfaction; on the other hand some, considering the difficulties that specially pertain to the government of schools of this grade, are under admirable control and are very efficiently and happily taught.

The difficulties we refer to, arise out of the fact that many Middle School scholars have arrived at an age at which, being rough-hewn and often quite intractable, they require a man's overawing masteries easily to subdue them and keep them in subjection. Accordingly, our Middle Schools are comparatively difficult to manage, and have to be followed up with especial care. And it is a cause for hearty congratulation, that the most who teach them, possess the power and tact to maintain complete control over the rude spirits that sometimes fall in their way.

Still we regret that a refined and cultivated woman — and none other do we desire ever to see in charge of a school — should be subjected to trials in the course of duty that severely task her womanly delicacy. And as far as possible to prevent contingencies of the kind, we have placed such Middle Schools as may be in any Grammar School building, under the control of the master of said Grammar School, so far as to authorize their teachers to call on him whenever they may desire his assistance.

The complaint has been made by some of our Grammar masters, that the scholars of the Middle Schools are taught by systems of instruction so widely different from those that prevail in their own schools that, when they are promoted to the Grammar Schools, much time is lost in eradicating their old habits and assimilating them to the methods they are thenceforward to pursue. This seems very probable, without the slightest imputation on the ability or fidelity of the Middle School teachers. And combining this complaint with the difficulty of governing the upper classes in the Middle Schools, we have been led to the inquiry, whether, on the whole, the grade of Middle Schools is founded on radical philosophical distinctions, or is only an arbitrary classification. If the latter, the

maintenance of them is likely to be productive of more harm than of advantage; for usually all distinctions that are arbitrary are pernicious. We have been helped on in this inquiry, by the fact that the cities of Boston and Roxbury, where so much careful attention is bestowed on the grading and classification of the Public Schools, have never adopted the Middle School grade.

And we are inclined to believe, as the result of our examination, that this grade of schools does *not* spring out of any inherent distinction, and consequently is not necessary to a perfect classification. Let us give a moment's attention to the philosophy of the case.

Between Alphabet and Primary scholars, that is between those who have not yet mastered the signs of ideas so as to connect them together in sentences, and those who are fairly beginning to read and spell and think systematically, there is a very appreciable line of separation. Each requires a very different method of instruction from the other; and it is to the lasting credit of the founders of the Cambridge School System that they should have been the first, — as they were, — to discern this distinction and establish the grade of Alphabet Schools. So also, ascending a step higher, we find a radical division line running between the primary scholar, just spoken of, and those who, having learned to read and spell with comparative facility, having mastered the arithmetical tables, and old enough to be capable of connected thought and regular application, are ready to take up arithmetic, geography and grammar as systematic studies. These two, also, require very dissimilar methods of training. And now does there exist any other point of radical division, until we ascend to where the belles-lettres and classical studies of the High School supervene on the Grammar School studies? We think not. And where does the scholar belong, in a true classification, who is ready to take up geography, arithmetic and grammar as regular text-book studies? Why, in the Grammar School. It is far better, moreover, that he should *begin* those studies under the same system by which he is to pursue and complete them.

Thus, as we think, the grade of Middle Schools, according to an accurate discrimination, disappears. Its lower classes belong to the Primary Schools; its upper classes to the Grammar

Schools. And we suggest to our successors to follow up the inquiry we have instituted, and to study carefully the working of these schools. For if it should finally be determined, that, being the fruit of an arbitrary classification, they are on the whole productive of some appreciable evils and of no express advantages, it would certainly be judicious to merge them in the grades to which their pupils would fairly belong. It could very easily be effected.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Our Grammar Schools, seven in number, contain 1,095 scholars and employ 25 teachers.

We feel confident that none of them have lost ground during the past year. The severe examination for admission to the High School, a sure test of the thoroughness of the instruction in the Grammar Schools, satisfied us of their excellent standing. It is estimated that the requirements for such admission are full three times as great as they were ten years ago; and that they have doubled within the last three years. The percentage of correct answers at the last examination was a little under the average of late years; yet, when the peculiarity of some of the questions is taken into view, the scholarship of the applicants from our Grammar Schools was proved to be fully up to the standard of the past. Out of seventy-five who offered themselves from those schools, only six were rejected. Some of the Grammar Schools have never yet had a scholar rejected; which is signal proof of the unintermitted energy as well as capacity of their teachers, and is worthy of this special notice.

We rejoice that we can pronounce so favorably on the condition of this important class of our schools. Yet we should do injustice to ourselves, did we leave it to be inferred that we consider them, as a whole, up to the standard of what they might be made to be. We should be glad, for instance, to see a little more breadth and richness of instruction in some that are now admirable for accuracy and precision. They give us the perfect woody structure of the tree of knowledge, with scarcely enough of the sap which should clothe it in a garniture of luxuriant verdure. We should be glad to realize in others, a morale a little less suggestive of fear as its elemental

principle; in others, a firmer and more vigorous central force. In others, again, we think that more caution and refinement in the teachers, as to manners and speech, would prove an efficient ally of their express instructions as to the gentlemanly and womanly demeanor of their scholars. And we throw out these hints from the stand-point of a high ideal, because we think it well for both Committee and teachers to be always rigorously comparing the actual of the schools with just such an ideal; to be free and candid in confessing wherein they may come short of it, and in working up to it with devoted and persistent resolution.

Complaints have long been rife that there is too much forcing in our public schools; destroying the just relations of work to play and producing physical ails and infirmities. Of course, our attention has been directed to the merits of this mooted question. And we were not long in deciding that, so far as the amount of ground gone over in the Grammar Schools is concerned, the idea of any undue exactions is preposterous. Our Grammar Schools fail, if any thing, — as regards quantity of attainment, — not in the *much* but the *little* they accomplish. Of arithmetic, geography and grammar, considering the number of years that are devoted to them, only a reasonable amount is required, while the modicum of history gone over is a mere bagatelle. We have been eager to enlarge the range of study in some particulars, rather than to abridge it, and to realize a far more comprehensive and suggestive method of instruction in every branch than now obtains. And it is certain that there is some mal-adjustment of affairs at present, or else our teachers would not be forced to plead that they are working up to the maximum of their opportunities, in accomplishing present results.

There is no overdoing then, — no forcing, in our Grammar Schools, as to the amount of ground gone over in study. But we think we have detected the origin of the complaints referred to, in the harassing care and anxiety that are attendant on preparation for the public examinations. Of these there have been two in each year. The standing of the schools has been made to depend mainly upon them. Of a consequence, from two to three of the previous months have been occupied with

reviews and drills with special reference to these conclusive ordeals. Any mistakes and deficiencies during such periods have naturally rendered the teachers anxious and exacting; all the more as the all-important occasions have approached nearer and nearer. This solicitude on their part has begotten a corresponding anxiety in the minds of the scholars, an emotion always far more wearing and injurious than any amount of calm and hearty application.

Thorough examinations, from time to time, to test the accuracy of the scholars' knowledge of the studies they have been pursuing, we believe to be indispensable to the faithful oversight and progress of a school. But, in view of the circumstances, just rehearsed, that accompany preparation for them, not only the wearing anxieties, but the consumption of time in reviews that are likely to be not so much wholesome retrospects of study, as drills for a cramping, textual exactness, we have arrived at the conclusion that one examination of the kind a year is sufficient to secure the ends intended by it. We have, therefore, substituted for the formal, public summer examination, one to be held by the Committee in private, for which no express preparation shall be allowed; of which, indeed, no previous notice is to be given to the teachers. It is to be carried on, moreover, with text-books or without them, at the option of the Committee; the grand object being to ascertain, not what the scholars have been over, but what they know; where they stand; how far their faculties have been quickened and energized; how far their observation has been schooled to promptness and sharpness; how far they have been taught aside from the text-books as well as in them.

The experiment, — first tried last summer, — worked admirably. It was faithfully carried out. It was a deeply interesting exercise to the Committee, and it resulted in an increased confidence in the general excellence of the schools.

There is a very important point relating to the Grammar Schools, suggested by the fundamental principle that we ought to strive after "the greatest good of the greatest number," that we should be glad to enlarge upon at this point, but have room only briefly to set forth.

Quite a large percentage of the scholars who enter the first

classes in the Grammar Schools do not go to the High School. Some of them do not go even through the Grammar School; necessity draws them off, one by one, to engage in the practical duties of life. Now should not sympathy for that very necessity make us anxious to furnish those who are subjected to it, if possible, with something more of knowledge than they now are restricted to? Could we not, for instance, give the boys among them instruction in book-keeping? Could we not also teach them all, the elements of natural science; so that they shall at least know something definite about those mighty agents that bear so immense a part in modern civilization and progress, such as the steam-engine and the telegraph? And by thus bringing down into the Grammar School the elements of some studies now confined exclusively to the High School, should we not increase the range and efficiency of that school as well as give breadth to the instructions of the Grammar School?

We can only throw out these crude hints on this topic; but before we dismiss it, we take occasion to express a thought that has occurred to us in this connection. In no way, we believe, could a portion of the Dowse Fund Income be better appropriated, than by organizing an annual course of Experimental Lectures on the Elements of Natural Philosophy, to be given in some central place to the upper classes in the Grammar Schools. A competent lecturer, gifted to express himself with simplicity and clearness, and skilful in experimenting, could open a new world to many of the young minds that may never elsewise enjoy a similar opportunity. We respectfully commend this point to the consideration of the Trustees of the Dowse Institute.

We suggest, also, the advantage and propriety of an annual occasion at the City Hall, at which the teachers of the Grammar Schools shall exemplify, with their upper classes, the peculiarities of their methods of instruction, their ideals of good reading, and such other points as to tuition and discipline as they may hold to be of special value. The Committee and public would thus obtain, what is now impossible, a basis for the accurate comparison of one school with another; a novel stimulus would be given to both teachers and pupils; and

effects ensue of far greater value than the interest and satisfactions of the occasion itself.

The next point of importance in this connection occurs in answer to the inquiry, what further accommodations are requisite for Grammar School instruction? And we shall proceed to consider, whether the time has not arrived to substitute a diferent system of organization for the one that has hitherto prevailed in the Grammar Schools.

We take occasion to preface this discussion by the remark, that the conclusions we may present are not to be viewed as reflecting any decisions to which the School Committee have arrived. The question, as yet, has been only incidentally before the Board. But a peculiar conjuncture of circumstances now exists, in relation to our Grammar Schools, that will undoubtedly lead our successors to take action on the subject. The utmost light that can be gained, from both theory and experience, is requisite to its judicious consideration. And it has been thought advisable that the friends of a change should have opportunity to set forth the structure and merits of the system which they advocate as the alternative of the one now in use, that both sides of the question may be fully and fairly in view.

Twelve years ago there existed only one radical system on which the Grammar Schools of our large communities were constituted. It is that which prevails in Cambridge at the present time. Organized on a basis of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty scholars, as may be, each school has all its study desks in one large hall, and the subordinate teachers hold their recitations in small adjoining rooms devoted to the purpose. All the scholars, therefore, and the assistant teachers are almost constantly under the eye of the master.

There were serious evils pertaining to this system, it was argued, that might be remedied, while important elements of a perfect ideal of a Grammar School were inevitably excluded. To avoid the one and introduce the other, a new plan of organization was devised.

By this new plan a much larger number of scholars are collected into a single school than before, but, instead of being convened in one great study room, they are distributed into

just as many rooms as there are classes, each class having its own teacher. Thus all the members of each class pursue the same studies at the same time, uninterrupted by the presence or the pursuits of any other classes, under the constant care and discipline of their special teacher. And the several classes, thus doing their chief work apart, are consolidated into a united whole and constitute one school, by the fact that the master is the directing and controlling head of all. He keeps in efficient motion the wheels and gearing of the system by which all are working on one common principle and towards one common end. He oversees every thing, visiting the several rooms from time to time, examining the scholars and advising the teachers. At stated and occasional intervals all the scholars are brought together in a hall for the purpose; and there, as one, unite in devotions, listen to moral counsel, engage in singing or combine in special exercises that pertain to them as an undivided whole.

We proceed now to set forth the particulars as to which the advocates of the new system claim that it is far superior to the old. And first, we instance the accurate *classification* that it allows. The present Cambridge schools are subdivided each into seven classes. Such is found to be about the most natural and judicious limit of division, so as to secure sound, uniform and efficient progress. Now each of these classes should have at least three recitations a day. Here, then, the three teachers of a school of a hundred and fifty scholars have to conduct twenty-one recitations in that length of time. Deduct now time for devotions, time for recesses, time for writing and time for the necessary machinery of the school system to work in, and it will at once be seen that the period which can be allowed for each recitation is lamentably small; and every experienced educator knows that nothing is so essential to thorough and comprehensive teaching, giving the teacher opportunity for that illustration and suggestion which are better than all the formal details of text-books, as ample time for recitations.

Make now each such school three-fold as large. You then have four hundred and fifty scholars with nine teachers. And, preserving the same basis of division, we find that instead of parcelling out their time so as to make *sixty-three recitations a day* for that number of scholars, as now, those teachers would embrace the whole of them in twenty-seven recitations. What

a prodigious gain is here! Nor is there any loss from the relative increase of each class. Separated as each is from every other, every remark made by the teacher is a remark for all. Every question put is a question for all; every answer given is an answer by all. There may be from forty-five to fifty in a class thus taught with high profit to the whole.

We instance, in the second place, the superiority of the new system as to *economy of time*. When all sit in the same room and file off into adjoining rooms for their recitations, a very material part of each session is consumed by the mere machinery of this process. We have again and again timed this machinery in one of our schools, and found the average consumption of time in its working to be twenty minutes for each session of the school. Here, then, are forty minutes a day subtracted from the profitable labor-time of the school, merely to get at its performance. After deducting the allowance for recesses, it constitutes precisely *one eighth* of the school-time. Is it not worth while to prevent a part of this loss if we can judiciously do so?

Again, where the place of the master is in a common study-hall, with a large number of pupils in his presence, every instance of misconduct sent to him for reproof or punishment, not only distracts his attention from his class but at once engages that of all the pupils before him. This, in the aggregate, is a serious loss, not only of time, but of that uninterrupted concentration of mind so essential to successful study.

The new system is superior, in the third place, as a help to *the moral and intellectual influence of the teachers*. Obliged now to hear the recitations of some, at the same time that he is governing many others, to work his mind under the consciousness of a divided duty, and amidst such sounds as the best discipline cannot prevent, his processes of thought are broken up, his nerves are unduly harassed and strained, and the best part of him often wasted in mere details. Said one of the prominent teachers of Boston lately, in response to our inquiry whether he would like to go back to the old system; "Go back! no, indeed. That deserves to be called the *kill-teacher* system!"

In another point there is a gain of influence, which must be quite remarkable and striking, inasmuch as every teacher

under the new system whom we consulted for his opinion, volunteered it, as of especial importance. Sitting, under the old system, in the same room with the master, the scholars become familiar with his person and accustomed to his ways. They find out that his eye cannot be in every place at once. They learn to improve their vantage for violating the rules; and the result is a comparatively low standard of discipline. And for sheer want of time to treat such infractions by moral suasion, the rod must be frequently resorted to. But under the new system, to be sent up to the master for correction, is a very horror of horrors; while the complete oversight which the teacher of a class enjoys, diminishes the opportunities of infraction of the rules. In the large schools of Boston, therefore, we have been assured of the remarkable fact, that the amount of corporal punishment has decreased at least seventy-five per cent. Girls are seldom or never subjected to the rod. There is so much scope for moral influence that this resource, so repulsive in connection with girls, is rendered unnecessary. In the Winthrop School, containing a thousand girls, there has not been a single instance of corporal punishment for two years. Its use, indeed, is expressly abjured and abolished.

We shall now speak of the further and very important advantage the new system has over the old, in the pecuniary economy of its administration. Heretofore, to a hundred and fifty scholars there have been allowed three teachers; a master and two female assistants. The aggregate salaries of these three is nineteen hundred and fifty dollars ($1,950). Therefore, to teach three separate schools of the same size would cost, at the same salaries, five thousand, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($5,850). Combine now these three schools in one, under the new system, and it would cost to educate the same number of scholars, — even allowing to the master an extra special teacher, to take care of his class when he is engaged in other rooms, — only four thousand, two hundred dollars ($4,200). Here there is a difference of *sixteen hundred and fifty dollars* ($1,650); equivalent to a saving of *five hundred and fifty dollars* ($550) in the administration of each of our Grammar Schools, as at present organized.

We thus have a practical consideration which appeals strongly to that very sensitive thermometer of the public inter-

ests, — the amount of the annual taxes, and, all things being equal, shall we not set about the adoption of a system that is unintermittedly to save several thousand dollars a year?

One further advantage of the new system exists in the *wholesome emulation that is excited among the teachers of a school.* According to the present plan, where each teacher hears the recitations of several classes, perhaps indeed distributes her labors throughout the school, there is no special responsibility, and of course no special incitement. But under the best models of the new system, the teacher of each class *carries it forward exclusively through all its stages of progress up to the master's hand.* Thus the relative standing and advances of each class reflect directly back on the capacity and faithfulness of its teacher; and this communicates to every department of the school an ardor, an enterprise and a devotion that tell immeasurably on its interests. G. A. Walton, Esq., master of the Oliver Grammar School in Lawrence,* touches on this interesting point, in the following passage:

"I suspect the masters of the large schools examine their separate sections quite as thoroughly as do those in charge of one hundred and fifty pupils. As an actual fact I know as little, I know less, about the recitations of the classes of my own room, under my assistant teacher, than about those of any other part of my school. I see the children and the teacher every day working with apparent faithfulness, and I assume that all is right. I *go* to the other classes and make a careful examination of their proficiency and manner of progressing. If the number of pupils does not exceed five hundred, the master can make himself effectually felt in all the modes and in the spirit of the instruction. The teaching in the main must be

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* This school is constituted on the new plan, with some seven hundred pupils. And it is in so high a state of excellence, that the Essex County Teachers' Association voted, last spring, to hold a session at Lawrence for the purpose of inspecting its details as a model school. Gen. H. K. Oliver, formerly a State Agent of Education, writes of it, "I know nothing in the State in the way of school arrangements more excellent, more complete, more convenient, more simple, or more conducive to comfort and success in teaching than the arrangements of this school. He who is not able to teach well easily, perfectly here, may rest assured that he has not yet encountered the particular employment to which his genius is adapted."

done by the teacher in charge of the class, and an application that will stimulate one teacher can be made to ten as well. The system itself excites the emulation of the teachers as well as that of the pupils. Teachers that are disposed to shirk responsibility, prefer to be in primary schools, *or in some place where the competition is less sharp.*"

And now it is our duty to inquire whether there be not disadvantages pertaining to the new system, that counterbalance its points of superiority, and should make us hesitate to substitute it for the old.

It is considered of the last importance by educators that the master of a Grammer School should be *felt*, as far as possible, by all his classes; that his influence should run, as an integral element, through all their work. And the question naturally suggests itself, in this connection, to those unacquainted with the workings of the new system, does it not practically set at naught this essential consideration? Does it not make each class of a school virtually a school by itself, the master being the head of but one of them?

We have made wide inquiries among those who have had practical experience of both the new system and the old, and we give the spirit of their unanimous replies, as well as the results of our own careful observations in our conclusions.*

And we confidently assert that the master is felt far more powerfully under the new system by all his classes, than by any under the old, provided the peculiar features of the new system be not extended in any school to a mistaken extreme. Boston has rashly made this great mistake. Anxious to secure the utmost possible out of the pecuniary economy of the new system, to save in the cost of land, the cost of houses and in outlay for salaries, it is organizing from eight hundred to a thousand children into a single school. This, in the vulgar but expressive phrase, is "running a good thing into the ground." There is a limit, easily ascertainable, beyond which a man's personality cannot be distinctly felt, whether in schools, in armies, or any other form of the various combinations of man-

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* We refer particularly to the remarks of G. A. Walton, Esq., of Lawrence, on this point, already quoted in another connection.

kind. Military men have made this limit a careful and conclusive study. They have established to a nicety, by multiplied experiments, just how many men can be commanded effectively by what they call the *unit* of one officer. And prominent educators, experimenting as carefully in their own domain, have arrived at settled data as to how many scholars can be thoroughly governed and influenced by one master. This number is set at from four hundred and fifty to five hundred. Mr. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston schools, says: "Good classification is essential both to efficiency and economy; and in order to secure this classification, it is necessary to bring together under one roof a large number of pupils. But I think few will claim that more than six hundred pupils of the Grammar School grade are requisite for the purposes of classification. Five hundred might, perhaps, be considered amply sufficient in most cases. And no one can deny that an increase of the number of pupils in a school, beyond what is necessary for a good classification, diminishes its efficiency. If it is asked, then, what is the reasonable, economical, natural limit to the number of pupils to be placed in a Grammar School consisting of children from eight to fifteen years of age, I answer, it is the number requisite for classification, which is from five to six hundred."

But even with all the evils pertaining to the abuse of the new system in Boston, we have not found a single master who is not enthusiastically in its favor, when set in comparison with the old. Better, they say, the fact that the power of the master should be a nullity beyond his own first class, if that class can get, as now, the action of his mind in its integrity; the moulding power of his ceaseless influence. And better that the lower classes should be as so many distinct schools, when they can enjoy the unspeakable advantage, not possible before, of study, undisturbed by the presence and pursuits of other classes; the scholars of each reciting all together, and, moreover, enjoying abundant time for their recitations.

Thus we have spread out as clearly as possible the prominent points in which we believe that the new system has advantages over the old. We proceed now to make an express application of the subject to the schools of Cambridge.

The conjuncture of circumstances to which reference has been made, that will necessitate its early consideration by the School Committee, is this.

Heretofore, with the exception of the Third Ward, there have existed no more Grammar Schools in Cambridge than were necessary for the local convenience of the scholars. Occupying a large area of territory, with several centres of population, the City has needed a school for each of its sections, or else the distance to be traversed by some of the scholars would have been tasking and inconvenient. Thus a fair opportunity for the introduction of the new system has not, until this time, occurred.

But now each of the Grammar Schools in the Second Ward has overflowed the limits contemplated by its organization. Already the Harvard and Allston Schools have taken possession of rooms intended for schools of another grade; while the Webster, with desks crowded so closely together in its study-room, as to subject the school to great inconvenience, has deprived two schools below it of their recitation rooms. A new Grammar School is imperatively required at once, or else a new system.

And pending this urgent necessity, the High School will soon vacate its present quarters. Thus the question will be forced on our successors: Shall a part of the old High School building be used for a new Grammar School, or some other arrangement be devised?

In answer we strenuously urge, that the propitious moment has already arrived to inaugurate a new and better system. We urge that the ripe experience of other communities should not be disregarded. Boston, although practically abusing the new system, would by no means go back to the old. Charlestown has just built a new school-house, and it is on the new plan. Roxbury has just altered its old structures at a large expense, so as to reconstruct its schools to conform to the new organization. Every enlightened, compact community, as it needs a new Grammar School, follows in the same channel. Shall Cambridge fail of the same wisdom and enterprise?

We do not advocate any sudden overturn, any startling innovations. Only let it be decreed that, instead of forming a

new Grammar School, each present school of the grade shall be allowed to increase, gradually dispossessing the other schools now in the building it uses part of, until it shall attain a maximum of four hundred and fifty (450) scholars, and occupy the whole.

It will cost no more to erect houses to accommodate the schools thus dispossessed than to build the necessary additional number of stately Grammar School-houses. And a further and quite important advantage would thereby accrue to the schools of the lower grades. For if each new house for them be, like the Dana Hill house, of a size to accommodate two schools, then these houses can dot the landscape all around, wherever they shall be most needed. The little children will not, as now, have to travel long distances to their school, — which is very undesirable, at least in wet weather, — but will have it close by their own doors. "Centralize Grammar Schools, for classification's sake, but distribute Primary and Alphabet Schools for humanity's sake," we believe to be the axiom of wisdom and of policy.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The High School continues to prosper under the same judicious and scholarly management that has called forth the praise of former Committees. We have only to indorse the confidence and the hope of our predecessors. The institution has taken deep root in the regard and respect of the community. Its influence is felt as a stimulus to the industry of pupils in the other schools, and it offers to all who aim at riper culture to come, when school-days shall be past, an excellent groundwork and outfit. It deserves not only the benevolence but the beneficence of our citizens; and we are happy to record the liberality of the Trustees of the Dowse Institute, which has come to the aid of the library, and has furnished the English department with means for the year's prizes. Both of these objects are of moment, and will never, we trust, be overlooked by the good friends of the school. There yet remains, however, a work to be done for the High School, which is beyond the reach of private benefactions. The new school-house, so much needed, is still in the future, though, as we have now good reason to believe, in no distant future. Some of the schools in the neigh-

borhood are poorly accommodated, and their wants might easily be relieved by applying the old High School-house to that use. It will be good economy, in the narrowest sense of the word, to put up a new building for the High School. No money is worse spent than that which goes to patch up what must before long be given over as wholly unfit for its purpose. The present building is decidedly unfit. It does not sufficiently accommodate the school as it is, and it prevents it from becoming better than it is. We hope that the new arrangements which will be made possible by the conveniences of a better building, will lead to a decided increase in the number of pupils, and thus bring the benefits of the establishment within reach of a class of scholars who, for want of time to complete the present course, seem to be deterred from entering upon it. By our narrow room we are now forced to keep the number of pupils down. A different scale of requisitions for entrance might for some purposes be adopted, if we could accommodate a greater number of children.

Excellent as is the character of the school, its intelligent head-master is not a man to be contented without progress. He has a laborious work to do in carrying on side by side an English course and a classical course, which must be in great part distinct from each other. The Committee are fully of opinion that this double action of the School, with all its difficulties, is a wholesome one. But they and the master are also aware that it cannot be thoroughly, or even moderately successful, without plenty of room to work in, and plenty of hands to do the work. The English course, under more favorable circumstances, might be judiciously enlarged and diversified; but without commodious arrangements, such projects are necessarily in abeyance. The school is the property of the public, created by them for their own benefit. It is for the public to say whether they will get more or get less from an establishment which is not one of their burdens, but one of their instruments. The Committee recognize with gratitude the signs of speedy action in this matter. The subject is in the hands of public-spirited and intelligent men; and, with their earnest cooperation, we hope that the next year's Committee will be able in their Report to congratulate their fellow-citizens on the completion of a work so much needed and so long desired.

It is impossible to indicate in advance the various improvements that would be furthered by the possession of a better school-house. One or two branches, however, may be briefly referred to. It is hoped that an early opening may be found for the study of Drawing; when properly taught, it trains the observing faculties, and helps to develop those graceful and winning tastes that increase the charm of travel, and perpetuate the impressions of Nature. Even in a narrower field, that of *chalk* drawing, we could wish to see our young friends made more expert. The High School furnishes, and will continue to furnish, a good share of teachers for the other schools. No manual accomplishment is of more use to them than the art of rapid drawing on the blackboard. A teacher who can speak to the eye as well as the ear, works with a compound lever. With young children, seeing is believing. When the ear is dull or jaded, the eye is wide awake. In Physical Geography, in particular, the foundation of which, as a study, should be laid quite early, the crayon is of incalculable value. The visible illustration makes the oral description really lively and definite. How easy, for instance, is it for a handy teacher, by scratching off on the blackboard a sketch of two river-basins, with their separating water-shed, to score in on the minds of his pupils, listeners and spectators at once, the reality of Nature's works.

Another department that needs more attention than is yet possible, is that of Reading and Elocution. Not that Reading is overlooked in the High School; by no means. One of its most useful and attractive exercises is of that description. Nor is there any lack of interest and faithfulness in those who have to deal with it; but there is a lack of time. We hope that the coming school-house and its fuller staff of teachers will give time for a more systematic training in Elocution; not in the mere tricks of enunciation, but in the manly and womanly utterance of the noble words that have been written for all who have the heart duly to feel, and the tongue rightly to utter them. Good reading has a rational affinity to the reading of good things. It is a rare and charming accomplishment; none the less charming that it can cheer the fireside, or smooth the sick-bed; and besides, it is the first grace in a good teacher. If we are to train teachers, we must give them constant and careful practice in Reading.

A recent change in one of the text-books, used in the Grammar Schools, seems to throw upon those schools a greater amount of labor than heretofore, in preparing their upper classes for the High School. This additional burden has been ably protested against by one of the Principals, on behalf of the whole body, for the reason that it is impossible to carry the classes further than has been hitherto required. There is neither time nor material for such a result. We have little doubt that the conditions of entrance to the High School can be conveniently so modified as to remove the difficulties, and we commend the subject to the consideration of the incoming Board.

MUSIC.

The Department of Music, although coming last in the order of consideration, is by no means least in our regards. We reiterate the commendations bestowed by every Committee since Mr. Lincoln took charge of it, and do so with equal heartiness. Mr. Lincoln combines, in a peculiar manner, the requisites for his position. If ever the right man was in the right place, he is. An adept in what he undertakes to teach, he possesses in addition a power to interest the scholars, that is quite remarkable; and not only to interest, but to energize them and bring them up to ardent and effective results. Our Public School Singing, therefore, is not mere outside display, got up to relieve the tedium of examinations, but rests on a basis of sound and systematic training. And we all the more enjoy its delightful effects, because we know what culture has preceded them. Never was this department more popular and useful than now.

We are disposed to think, however, that it is not made enough of in some of the schools, apart from the lessons under Mr. Lincoln's immediate supervision. Singing, in view of the amount of culture, should at least accompany the devotional exercises of every day.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Quite an interest has sprung up of late, among our Teachers, on the subject of physical training for the children. Many of

them have been giving personal attention to it, under an accomplished disciplinarian, so as to become familiar with its details. Mr. Lincoln, the Music Teacher, occupied a portion of his Annual Report with earnest and pointed arguments, to enlist the minds of the Committee in its favor; and by our consent, he has instituted some practical muscular exercises in the schools.

Our attention was called to the subject at too late a period of our term of office to admit of any decision or even of a comparison of views. But we advert to it, both to evince our sense of its intrinsic importance, and to pay proper respect to those teachers who have been solicitous for the systematized introduction of gymnastic exercises in the schools, and we commend the subject, which is attracting much regard in Boston and elsewhere, to the early consideration of the incoming Board.

We have thus fulfilled our obligation to lay before our citizens a Report of the condition of the schools, and to make such suggestions as we think of value to their future well-being.

It will be noticed that we have not pursued the customary course of instancing each individual school and teacher by name, and pronouncing on the condition of the one, and the success of the other. We have preferred to deal with them in aggregates, and this for several reasons.

In the first place, to condemn a teacher before the public is so ungracious a task, that it is seldom or never honestly accomplished. The terms in which Committees who undertake it, and are *Gentlemen* withal, strive to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb," without taking all the raciness out of the wind, are rich curiosities of literature. And even when condemnation is expressed without delicacy or remorse, it is often as ill-timed as it is ungracious. Many an unsuccessful teacher is capable, earnest, and faithful; and simply out of her true place. What right have a Committee to cast reproach on her efforts, and injure her prospects of employment elsewhere, by such means?

Equally are the strivings we meet with in Reports to express commendation of some seventy or eighty persons, engaged in the same vocation, without endless repetition of the same terms, to be ranked among the wonders of rhetoric. And, in fine, the

place for special criticism on teachers is before the School Board. There responsibility belongs; there should abuses be rectified, negligence reproved, and incompetency dismissed. Meanwhile a good teacher rarely fails of adequate esteem and praise.

We call attention to the tabular view of the schools hereto appended. It is eminently suggestive. It has been carefully prepared by Dr. Wellington, the Secretary of the Board, whose official fidelity, accuracy, and promptness we have been ceaselessly aided by, and grateful for; and whose labors as a member of the Committee, characterized by an interest as intelligent and devoted as his experience has been long-tried, our citizens cannot too highly prize.

In conclusion, we would sum up in a few words to our teachers the suggestions that spring out of our intense consciousness of their opportunities and responsibility.

We consider your vocation second to none other upon earth. A school teacher, who is faithfully working up to an ideal commensurate with the possibilities of the immortal beings he labors with, has none that enjoy greater scope for loftiest influence, and should be held, therefore, in loftiest honor. See to it, then, that the grooved and channelled routine of your labors does not narrow you down to a cold, perfunctory performance of them. See to it that you maintain your faculties on the alert, steadily picking up what fresh information you can from books or otherwise, and keeping abreast of the age, so that you can draw unceasing supplies from your intellectual stores, to illustrate the studies of your classes, and ply them with suggestive stimuli. Remember well that text-books are not inclosures within which the minds of your scholars are to be penned, but guide-boards to point out what manifold reaches of road are before them for their assiduous travel; and that, in another's phrase, "a child should be taught two things every day, — both to know his book and to forget it." Maintain a diligent watch over your manners, so that your refined and chastened demeanor shall be a constant lesson, forceful though silent, in the proprieties of decorous behavior; over your speech, so that its purity and correctness shall illustrate the eloquence of a true

usage of our mother tongue; over your temper, so that your discipline shall owe more to the moral power of your self-possessed manhood and womanhood than to the terrors of your frown or your rod. And, above all, seek fervently from the right Source, to be so inspired with the supreme and eternal realities of existence, that your whole being shall gravitate ceaselessly towards the noblest issues of life. Then your unconscious tuition, exemplifying the true relations of culture and subordinating intellect to soul, shall hallow your conscious labors, and your scholars be persuaded to purify for eternity what is first to be devoted to mankind.

JAMES D. GREEN, *Chairman, ex officio.*

H. W. TORREY,
J. C. MERRILL,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
H. F. HARRINGTON,
FRANKLIN HALL,
J. B. TAYLOR,
H. O. HOUGHTON,
J. McDUFFIE,
J. R. MORSE,
C. W. KINGSLEY,

} *School Committee.*

TABULAR VIEW OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CAMBRIDGE,

JANUARY 1, 1861.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1861.
High School,	Mr. L. R. Williston,	$1,800	170
	" W. F. Bradbury,	1,300	
	Miss Mary F. Peirce,	550	
	" Rutharia Bates,	500	
	" Harriet W. Willard,	450	
	" Caroline Child,	400	
Allston Grammar,	Mr. B. W. Roberts,	1,200	197
	Miss Matilda Morse,	375	
	" Esther M. Noyes,	375	
	" E. B. Winnett,	375	
Harvard "	Mr. A. B. Magoun,	1,200	190
	Miss Catharine Richardson,	375	
	" H. A. Dodge,	375	
	" A. H. Wellington,	375	
Otis "	Mr. R. H. Fletcher,	1,200	83
	Miss R. C. Wyman,	375	
Putnam "	Mr. Francis Coggswell,	1,200	135
	Miss S. M. Burnham,	375	
	" Adelaide E. Reed,	325	
Shepard "	Mr. Charles M. Dinsmoor,	1,200	112
	Miss B. T. Capen,	375	
	Mrs. L. P. Works,	325	
Washington "	Mr. Daniel Mansfield,	1,200	173
	Miss L. A. Downing,	375	
	" F. L. D. Strong,	375	
	" E. R. Hyde,	375	
Webster "	Mr. A. C. Smith,	1,200	205
	Miss E. K. Brackett,	375	
	" M. E. Rice,	375	
	" C. B. West,	375	
	" C. L. Bancroft,	375	
Allston Middle,	" M. A. Skinner,	375	100
	" Emeline Sparrow,	250	
Dana "	" C. S. Rankin,	325	49
Dunster "	" Eleanor Safford,	375	68
Harvard "	Mrs. Emma F. Titus,	375	84
	Miss Mary E. Wyeth,	250	
Mason "	" P. T. Davis,	375	103
	" Abby M. Webb,	225	
Otis "	" A. M. Merriam,	375	86
	" A. L. Lunt,	250	
Putnam "	Mrs. M. E. Burgess,	325	103
	Miss L. K. Bettinson,	225	
Shepard "	" S. L. Lathe,	375	50
Thorndike "	" M. A. Martin,	325	73
Washington "	" A. M. Ireson,	375	104
	" E. F. Banks,	250	
Webster "	" M. M. Damon,	375	63
Willard "	" Jane Dallinger,	375	63
Allston Primary,	" S. J. A. Davis,	325	98
	" Mary F. Emerson,	200	

NAME OF SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	SALARY.	NO. OF SCHOLARS, JAN. 1, 1861.
Amory Primary,	Miss Mary E. McLellan,	$300	63
Bridge "	" E. E. Dallinger,	325	60
City "	" Olive J. Hanscom,	125	22
Dana "	Mrs. Annie Bisbee,	300	99
	Miss Helen J. Maiers,	200	
Dunster "	" M. H. Clarence,	325	80
Eastern "	" Anna B. Josselyn,	325	56
Harvard "	" Frances A. Hyde,	325	61
Otis "	" Sarah D. Mitchell,	300	58
Putnam "	" Anna C. Stewart,	325	86
	" F. E. Pendexter,	200	
Sargent "	" Sarah F. Kelley,	325	110
	" Mary G. Kelley,	225	
Shepard "	" C. F. Barnes,	325	66
Thorndike "	" M. B. Stevens,	325	59
Washington "	" M. S. Gould,	325	100
	" Sarah A. White,	200	
Webster "	" Ariadne Blish,	325	112
	" Anna J. Winnett,	225	
Allston Alphabet,	Mrs. M. M. Jones,	325	127
	Miss E. A. Willard,	200	
Boardman "	" E. E. Russell,	325	70
Cragie "	" H. A. Butler,	325	83
Mason "	" C. C. Bowen,	325	94
	" Ada Bowen,	225	
North "	" Sarah F. Hobbs,	325	91
Putnam "	" Lucy A. Draper,	300	90
Sargent "	Mrs. Anna M. Harrod,	325	101
	Miss Frances J. Harrod,	225	
Shepard "	" Anna E. Priest,	325	103
	" Ellen M. Sawyer,	225	
Thorndike "	" M. H. Butler,	325	92
Washington "	" C. E. Metcalf,	325	103
	" C. P. Green,	200	
Webster "	" M. A. Tarbell,	325	122
	Mrs. M. E. Redman,	225	

TEACHER OF MUSIC, Mr. Nathan Lincoln, $1,000.

SUMMARY.

Number of pupils in High School,	170
" " Grammar Schools,	1,095
" " Middle "	946
" " Primary "	1,130
" " Alphabet "	1,076
	4,417

Number of pupils in Old Cambridge,	628
" " Cambridgeport,	2,171
" " East Cambridge,	1,095
" " North Cambridge,	353
" " High School,	170
	4,417

Number of pupils belonging to Public Schools, January 1, 1861,	4,417
" " " " " " 1860,	4,145
Increase during the year,	272

Number of Schools, 46 ; Number of Teachers, 88.

COST OF INSTRUCTION.

High School,	$5,000	Old Cambridge (6 schools),	$4,700
Grammar Schools,	15,050	Cambridgeport (21 schools),	15,850
Middle "	5,800	East Cambridge (13 schools),	7,725
Primary "	5,850	North Cambridge (5 schools),	3,275
Alphabet "	4,850	High School,	5,000
Music	1,000	Music,	1,000
	$37,550		$37,550

GOVERNMENT

OF

THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

1861.

MAYOR.

JAMES D. GREEN.

ALDERMEN.

LEVI L. CUSHING, Jr.,
CURTIS DAVIS,
AMORY HOUGHTON,
HENRY LAMSON,
CHARLES H. SAUNDERS,
SAMUEL SLOCOMB,
ALBERT STEVENS,
JAMES H. THAYER,
ISRAEL TIBBETTS,
ALBERT VINAL.

Aldermen, by Wards.

Ward 1, Aldermen Saunders, Stevens, and Thayer.
" 2, " Houghton and Vinal.
" 3, " Slocomb and Tibbetts.
" 4, Alderman Davis.
" 5, Aldermen Cushing and Lamson.

COMMON COUNCIL.

HAMLIN R. HARDING, *President.*

Ward I.

JOHN S. BATES, WILLIAM GIBSON,
NATHANIEL D. SAWIN.

Ward II.

HAMLIN R. HARDING, JAMES MELLEN,
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, J. WARREN MERRILL,
JONAS C. WELLINGTON.

Ward III.

JOHN A. ELLIS, JAMES JELLY,
EBENEZER FOGG, JARED SHEPARD,
ANSON P. HOOKER, HENRY WHITNEY.

Ward IV.

HENRY M. CHAMBERLAIN, ISAAC C. HOLMES,
JOHN C. FARNHAM, JOHN S. POLLARD.

Ward V.

RUSSELL S. EDWARDS, JOSIAH PORTER.

Clerk.

JAMES M. CHASE.

CITY CLERK.

JUSTIN A. JACOBS.

CITY MESSENGER.

ROLAND LITCHFIELD, JR.

COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Finance.

The MAYOR.

ALDERMAN.

Amory Houghton.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The President,
Jonas C. Wellington,
Henry M. Chamberlain,
Jared Shepard,
John S. Bates,
Isaac C. Holmes.

On Public Instruction.

ALDERMEN.

Albert Vinal,
Charles H. Saunders.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The President,
Anson P. Hooker,
J. Warren Merrill,
William Gibson.

On Ordinances.

ALDERMEN.

Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,
Albert Vinal.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Henry M. Chamberlain,
Josiah Porter,
Jared Shepard.

On Accounts.

ALDERMEN.

Samuel Slocomb,
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.

COMMON COUNCIL.

John C. Farnham,
Nathaniel D. Sawin,
William F. Knowles.

On Public Property.

ALDERMEN.

Albert Stevens,
Curtis Davis.

COMMON COUNCIL.

James Mellen,
John S. Pollard,
Ebenezer Fogg.

On the Almshouse.

ALDERMEN.

Amory Houghton,
Albert Stevens.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Anson P. Hooker,
Jonas C. Wellington,
Russell S. Edwards.

On Roads and Bridges.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Israel Tibbetts,	John C. Farnham,
James H. Thayer.	John A. Ellis,
	William Gibson.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Curtis Davis,	James Mellen,
Henry Lamson.	John S. Bates,
	James Jelly.

On Fuel.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Charles H. Saunders,	J. Warren Merrill,
Samuel Slocomb.	Isaac C. Holmes,
	William F. Knowles.

On Lamps.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Henry Lamson,	James Jelly,
Israel Tibbetts.	John S. Pollard,
	Jonas C. Wellington.

On Watering Streets.

ALDERMEN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
James H. Thayer,	James Mellen,
Curtis Davis.	Henry Whitney,
	John A. Ellis.

On Printing.

ALDERMAN.	COMMON COUNCIL.
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.	James Jelly,
	J. Warren Merrill.

On the Fire Department.

	COMMON COUNCIL.
The MAYOR.	The President,
ALDERMAN.	Henry M. Chamberlain,
Albert Vinal.	Henry Whitney,
	Nathaniel D. Sawin.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

On Police.

The Mayor,
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.,
Samuel Slocomb,
Curtis Davis.

On the Fire Department.

The Mayor,
Albert Vinal,
Albert Stevens,
Israel Tibbetts.

On Roads and Bridges.

Israel Tibbetts,
Charles H. Saunders,
James H. Thayer.

On Reservoirs and Drains.

Curtis Davis,
Albert Stevens,
Henry Lamson.

On Licenses.

Albert Vinal,
Charles H. Saunders,
Amory Houghton.

On Health.

Samuel Slocomb,
James H. Thayer,
Levi L. Cushing, Jr.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Elections and Returns.

Ebenezer Fogg,
Russell S. Edwards,
John A. Ellis.

On Bills in the Second Reading.

Anson P. Hooker,
John C. Farnham,
John S. Bates.

On Enrolled Ordinances.

Josiah Porter,
Henry Whitney,
J. Warren Merrill.

ASSESSORS.

Artemas Z. Brown,
A. J. Green,
William Frost.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Barnabas Binney,
Rufus Lamson,
William Caldwell,
James H. Cutter,
George W. Livermore.

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

S. P. Heywood.

TREASURER.

Joseph Whitney.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Joseph Whitney.

MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

James H. Fuller,
Samuel S. Green,
J. Henry Patch,
Charles Hastings,
Benjamin J. Hoyt,
I. P. Estes,
Francis H. White.

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John Dudley,
Abiel Goss,
Solomon Sargent.

FIELD-DRIVERS.

N. M. Cofran,
Timothy Ames,
James B. Rice,
A. A. Hildreth.

POUND-KEEPER.

William Barnes.

FISH OFFICERS.

Thomas D. Cook, Jacob Hanscom,
Sylvanus M. Parsons.

HAY-WEIGHERS.

Samuel S. Green, Ivory P. Estes,
Joseph A. Holmes, Francis H. White,
William C. Brooks, Joseph Burridge, Jr.

WEIGHERS, ETC., OF BUNDLE HAY.

Samuel S. Green, Francis H. White,
Martin L. Smith, Joseph Burridge, Jr.

COAL WEIGHERS.

James F. Jefferds, Samuel S. Green,
Charles Hastings, John Henry Patch,
Joseph Burridge, Jr.

SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

George P. Backus.

SURVEYORS OF MECHANICS' WORK.

William S. Barbour, William Bates, 2d.

AUCTIONEERS.

John L. Porter, Samuel C. Knights,
William A. Munroe, Royal Morse,
Hosea Jewell, J. H. Partridge.

INSPECTOR OF CHARCOAL BASKETS.

George P. Backus.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Hon. James D. Green, Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

WARD I.

U. Tracy Howe, Henry W. Torrey.

WARD II.

Henry F. Harrington, W. W. Wellington.

WARD III.

Anson P. Hooker, John B. Taylor.

WARD IV.

H. O. Houghton, John McDuffie.

WARD V.

James R. Morse, Jabez A. Sawyer.

SECRETARY.

W. W. Wellington.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

The Mayor, *ex officio, Chairman.*

William Caldwell, Lewis B. Guyer,
D. U. Chamberlin, William Hunnewell,
George T. Gale, Joseph H. Rice.

CLERK.

D. U. Chamberlin.

WARDEN OF ALMSHOUSE.

Jacob Hanscom.

PHYSICIAN OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Moses Clarke, M. D.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

GEORGE B. EATON.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant, Charles B. Stevens,
Second " Charles L. Russell,
Third " Orrin G. Jones,
Fourth " Edward Mulliken.

CLERK OF THE BOARD.

Charles L. Russell.

HEALTH.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

CAMBRIDGE CEMETERY.

COMMISSIONERS.

The Mayor, *ex-officio*.

Abraham Edwards,
Silas B. Buck,
George Meacham,
Zelotes Hosmer,
Anson Hooker,
William A. Saunders.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Henry H. Eames.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF BURIAL-GROUNDS.

Ward I.	Ward II.
Joseph Brackett.	John Pear.

UNDERTAKERS.

Joseph Brackett,
Horace Handford,
Benj. F. Wyeth,
Roland Litchfield, Jr.,
John Pear,
James C. Wilder,
William Casey,
Benjamin J. Hoyt,
Hiram Welch.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

Joseph Sanderson.

PRINCIPAL CONSTABLES.

District I.	District II.
Joseph Sanderson.	William Twist.

District III.

John L. Boynton.

CONSTABLES.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
John L. Boynton,
James C. Wilder,
Hiram Welch,
John C. Burdakin,
Stephen Sanborn,
Charles J. Adams,
James C. Nute,
John Bryant.

POLICEMEN.

District I.

Timothy Ames,
Thomas D. Cook,
Noah M. Cofran,
James S. Milliken,
Andrew Sproul.

District II.

Benjamin F. Bridden,
Abel A. Hildreth,
Samuel E. Chamberlain,
Stephen Sanborn,
Freeman H. Chase.

District III.

James W. Bettinson,
Henry Kinsley,
Henry S. Pike.

FIRE POLICE.

Allen B. Parsons,
Moses Ricker,
Thomas Work.

SPECIAL POLICE.

[Without compensation.]

John Bryant,
John Tarbox,
Jonathan Mann,
T. H. Safford,
James C. Nute,
Allen B. Parsons,
Roland Litchfield, Jr.,
Thomas G. Bruce,
Austin K. Jones.

TRUANT OFFICERS.

Joseph Sanderson,
William Twist,
John L. Boynton,
Stephen Sanborn.

SURVEYORS OF HIGHWAYS.

The same persons who compose the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRAINS.

George W. Fifield.

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAMPS.

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